

The Standard

WEEKLY EDITION

PRICE 10 CENTS

YEAR XXXV

Nº 1,772

Telegrams

(Per Havas Agency.)

The Crisis in Spain.

Madrid, 1st.—The press and all the political leaders agree that the state of affairs in the Peninsula to-day is one of the greatest gravity. The Government is urged on all sides to display the greatest energy as well as caution, and to take measures to calm the feverish excitement of the people.

Admiral G. Beranger, Minister of Marine, issued orders to-day to the Chief of the so-called Escuadra de Instrucción to be in readiness to start immediately. Some say that the fleet will be sent to the West Indies, but there is no certainty about its destination, as the greatest reserve is maintained. All the war ships laid up in ordinary are being rapidly manned and fitted out. Such is the fever of the movement that fifty merchant ships have been taken up for war purposes.

The Government decided to-day to send off 25,000 troops, cavalry and infantry, to Cuba; they will be shipped this week.

The youth of the capital, including the students, made an abortive attempt to hold a hostile meeting. Police forces were sent to guard the American Legation and disperse the meeting in the street. In a body the boys then rushed to the American Consulate, yelling "Muera el Tio Sam!" "Death to Uncle Sam and to the Spanish!" Great excitement prevails in the city.

LATER.
The excitement in the city is increasing. The police prevent all meeting in the streets. Mr. Taylor, the American Minister, has refused police protection for his private residence.

In Barcelona a manifestation, in which 15,000 persons took part, was made in front of the American Consulate. Several windows in the building were broken, and shouts of "Death to the Yankees" were heard. The police charged the mob and wounded two of its number.

In different cities in the Peninsula the several Military Clubs have been accented ovations.

The United States and Cuba.

Washington 1st.—Both President Cleveland and his Ministers appear little inclined to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban rebellion.

The Government will send to Congress a message stating that the cause of the insurrection is not so strongly supported as the Senate thinks, furthermore, that it is not expedient for the American Government to interfere in the matter.

Many qualify the half-hearted attitude of the Government as pusillanimous.

France

Lyon, 1st.—President Faure was received with great éclat. He visited all the Municipal buildings of the city. In spite of the rainy weather, the whole population turned out to cheer him with extraordinary enthusiasm.

Mr. Gladstone will visit President Faure at Calves.

Tremble's Sentence.

Douai, 1st.—The Cour d'Assises has passed sentence on the murderer Tremble, condemning him to death. His counsel M. Hatia, made a very able defence. Tremble maintained that he had been innocent, as he listened to his sentence he utterly broke down. The crowd cheered the Court and booed the condemned man.

Italy

Rome, 1st.—The police received orders to-day to prevent the meeting announced for this evening to protest against the African Policy of the Government and the dispatch of more troops to Abyssinia.

Some of the opposition papers publish letters from Massauah complaining bitterly of the want of provisions for the troops. It is stated that the soldiers have even been reduced to eating the meat of mules which are dying from absolute lack of forage.

Advices from Kassala announce the appearance near that fort of about a thousand Derwishes who, it is supposed, had intended to surprise the garrison under the command of Major Hidalgo. After a brief reconnoitre they withdrew toward El Fasher.

Review of the Week.

The hoisting of the yellow flag over the towers of innocence and ease in that fashionable suburb, Belgrano, has proved a danger signal that has turned the attention of all away from the fall in gold, the Chilean Question, the Cuban rebellion, and the alarming strain in relations between the United States and Spain. From a survey of the political firmament we are dragged down to the dangers of the ditch at our very feet. That yellow fever should have sought a festering refuge in Belgrano, in preference to Barracas or the Boca, seems strange. The disease is not in a congenial ambient, and it will be easily picked in the bud. It is proved that as far back as a month the contagion has been traced, yet it has not crossed the street, and has only caused three victims. We can afford to laugh at these sporadic cases now that the city is endowed with such perfect drainage and good water supply, but the municipal authorities must show the greatest zeal in stamping out the small focus in Belgrano. Mayor Bunge has an opportunity of showing his mettle, something above the level of his wooden pavements.

The fall in the yellow metal is the next culminating event of the week. We are such an impressionable people that the heavy decline in gold has prompted the majority to believe that the crisis is over, that our finances are again on their legs, that millions are coming from Europe, and we may now resume our old familiar career of extravagance and boom. History

repeats itself. In the vicissitudes of the last six years of so much regeneration and so little reform, we have seen these spasmodic fits of improvement. The revolution of 1890 was followed by such a short-lived spurt; then in 1892 we saw the same meteoric flash of returning prosperity; to-day the phenomenon is repeated, but promises to last a little longer than the hopes we cherished on former occasions. We shall have an interregnum of returning prosperity for a few months, if we do not bungle the Chilean question, if the yellow fever is stifled, if there be no war in Europe, if prices of produce do not fall, if Dr. Romero keeps his "mouth shut" and does not put up gold.

The Cuban cause against Spain has been espoused by the great American people, and the United States Senate has proclaimed its Cuban sympathies to the world. Whether the Representatives follow suit or not, whether the Government opposes the Senate measure or tries to dodge it—the fact stands that the sympathy of the United States is with the Cuban rebellion, and that sympathy will take some tangible shape ere long. Public opinion in the States is overwhelming, as revealed by the columns of the press and the meetings in the cities of the Union; no Government in Washington can oppose the torrent of feeling. In Spain the movement in America was not unexpected, but the spectacles of Senator Sherman and the sweeping vote of the Senate have caused blank dismay. The shadow of Monroe is cast over Cuba and projects towards Porto Rico—a rupture of relations with Spain is not unlikely, and coming events are casting their shadows before them.

South America has looked on this Cuban rebellion with extraordinary indifference. In Chile and Ecuador some meetings of sympathy have been held, also in Asuncion of Paraguay. Here in Buenos Ayres the cause of Cuba strikes no sympathetic chord. What can account for this apathy in a centre where the first cry of liberty was heard on this continent, where armies were marshalled to free the neighboring republics? Are the ties that bind Argentina to the motherland so intimate, so tender, as to warrant the present apathy? It is strange, but true—the sympathies of Argentines are with Spain, and, we suppose, they know very well why. Very probably in these latitudes they do not place much trust in the Monroe Doctrine, and see that the loss of Cuba to Spain is the gain of Cuba to the United States. We may add that the Spanish soldiers in Cuba are the Argentines' mainstay; that this country gave Spain to fight the Riffs not long ago.

Next Sunday the national elections for Deputies will come off, and there will probably be some wigwags on the green in the provinces of Santa Fé and Buenos Aires. In all others the elections will probably go off in the midst of order and profound unanimity. Here in this capital there may be a rupture in San Gabriel or Santa Lucia. The triumph of the National Party is a foregone conclusion in the Interior; it is doubtful in Buenos Aires, where the Radicals will more probably carry the "quarter." In this capital the Acuerdo, that is to say the coalition of the Union Civica Nacional and Partido Nacional, have all prospects of success, in view of the anarchy and chaos in many of the Radical Clubs. We hope there will be no disorder.

The Chilean Question has become a secondary consideration since the heavy fall in gold has absorbed the attention of the people. It has leaked out that the talented Morla Vicuña, Chilean Minister near the Uruguayan Government, has crossed the river with a new "modus vivendi" to settle all delinquent difficulties. This distinguished Chilean diplomat is a man of great experience and wonderful tact; he possesses the magnetic qualities that ensure success in his difficult career, and though only a short time in our midst, he has won the esteem and admiration of all who have come in contact with him. We devoutly pray that the negotiations which he has begun with such auspicious prospects may be successfully carried through. Whilst Minister Morla Vicuña is negotiating here, the negotiations in Santiago between S. Guerrero, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Quirno Cesta, remain in "statu quo." Private advices state that Barros Arana is indignant that he has been overlooked in all these negotiations; if he only keeps his "mouth shut," as President Maza told him recently, all may go well.

SPORT

RACING AT PALERMO.

The season opened yesterday. The day showed up very warm—a broiling sun. But in spite of the heat and the dust arising being the first meet of the year, quite a respectable crowd turned out for the inauguration; the stands were chockfull, and if the rails were not lined with the usual crowd, it was in great part due to the glaring sun that drove all to shade and shelter. And talking of shade, we noticed that the club has planted some more trees between the stand and the sport, which, when grown, will be a great improvement, both as regards aspect and utility. Business opened with an easy win for Deborah in the Boqueron Stakes, though her six opponents represented very moderate form indeed, and then the paddock was invaded to review the two-year-olds. Orsino, a Las Rosas youngster, by Orville, from the Stud Belgrano, was much admired, and looked very speedy, which resulted in his being installed favourite; Cleister, a St. Honoré colt, in his Indecis stable, also attracted much notice, but he has grown so much for a two-year-old that there was little disposition to back him, the general impression being that he wanted time to be in a condition to show form, a verdict pretty well borne out by the issue, as though he was well placed all the journey he did not look at all dangerous at the finish, Orsino winning easily enough from Pas de Quatre, a nice "zaina" filly, sister

to Danseuse, that would in all probability have reversed the verdict that she got away on good terms with her field. We can congratulate Mr. Kemmis, therefore, on having bred first and second, a very good beginning for the year, whilst Josefa, another Las Rosas bred 'un, showed up very promisingly. Then came the classic, but what a classic! The only candidates that sported silk with any pretensions to even second rate form was Excelsior, and as he, judging from the betting, was not well or not fit, the issue lay between Brandzen, who could not seem a brackish last season, and the lumbering Asteroide. The race needs little comment. Brandzen was kept in hand till about 1000 metres from home, when he was let go to win with tons in hand, such a wholesale robbery indeed that but for the very poor lot behind him, it would make him out a crack at the distance. Excelsior made a very low show though it must be taken into consideration that he was such an awkward beginner all the journey and then finished close up. Taking it all round, however, it was a sorry exhibition and a poor race. Primrose had an easy win in the next, the mile, after making all her own running, and then Sebastopol cantered home in the long distance the only feature of the race being that he lay well up all the journey with Cleister and Cantiniere, but he was not such an awkward beginner as the stablemate when accounting for many a disappointment last year. Perhaps he has changed his manners or the stable method of training. At all events he won to-day just when and where he pleased, although he was giving such tons away that both his opponents were well backed. The sprint was another high-way robbery, with most aggravating circumstances as Brand'Or got a flying start and won by the length of a street. The meeting closed with a dead-heat between Yankee and Espoir through default of Yankee's jockey who ought to have come home easily but seemed to fall asleep after beating his opponent who with a fresh effort caught Yankee at the post.

The following are the details:—
Premio Boqueron.
For all horses that have run more than twice and have not won more than \$5,000. Distance, 1,500 metres. Prize, \$4,200 to the 1st, and \$100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Nautius, Débora, by El Amigo out of La Duquena..... 4 59 1
E. Azur, Grillon..... 3 55 2
St. Floresta, Laurel..... 3 52 2
St. Rio Tercero La Fé..... 3 50 3
Also ran—Babylonia, Madagascar and Venecia.

At this second or third attempt the flag dropped, with La Fé in front and Venecia last. When they had raced into the back stretch Grillon shot up and joined the pack, whilst Débora also moved up just behind the pair. In this order they ran to the paddock, where Débora took up the running, and went on to win easily by over a length from Laurel and Grillon, who dead-heat.

Sport—Débora, \$59; place, \$425; Grillon, \$278; Laurel, \$416.

Premio Nebulosa.
For 2 year old colts and fillies. Distance 1000 mts. Prize \$1,500.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Belgrano, Oreino, by Orville out of Claudia..... 2 52 1
P. E. E. Pas de Quatre..... 2 50 2
A. Lincoln, Black Star..... 2 50 3
Also ran—Crack, Gloister, Margot, Florista, Julia, Alla L. Avanzada and Severa.

Orsino jumped very smartly into his stride, and being in the front row was soon clear in front, leading round the bend, where he was eased for a moment and passed. At the paddock, however, he drew away easily again, and stalling off a wearing challenge from Pas de Quatre won very easily.

Sport—Orsino \$764. Place \$359; Pas de Quatre \$281; Black Star \$10.

Premio Apertura.
For all three-year-old horses. Distance 2,500 metres. Prize, \$4,000 to the 1st, \$500 to the 2nd, and free entrance fee to the 3rd.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Belgrano, Oreino, by Orville out of Claudia..... 2 52 1
P. E. E. Pas de Quatre..... 2 50 2
A. Lincoln, Black Star..... 2 50 3
Also ran—Crack, Gloister, Margot, Florista, Julia, Alla L. Avanzada and Severa.

Orsino jumped very smartly into his stride, and being in the front row was soon clear in front, leading round the bend, where he was eased for a moment and passed. At the paddock, however, he drew away easily again, and stalling off a wearing challenge from Pas de Quatre won very easily.

Sport—Orsino \$764. Place \$359; Pas de Quatre \$281; Black Star \$10.

Premio Apertura.
For all three-year-old horses. Distance 2,500 metres. Prize, \$4,000 to the 1st, \$500 to the 2nd, and free entrance fee to the 3rd.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Belgrano, Oreino, by Orville out of Claudia..... 2 52 1
P. E. E. Pas de Quatre..... 2 50 2
A. Lincoln, Black Star..... 2 50 3
Also ran—Crack, Gloister, Margot, Florista, Julia, Alla L. Avanzada and Severa.

Orsino jumped very smartly into his stride, and being in the front row was soon clear in front, leading round the bend, where he was eased for a moment and passed. At the paddock, however, he drew away easily again, and stalling off a wearing challenge from Pas de Quatre won very easily.

Sport—Orsino \$764. Place \$359; Pas de Quatre \$281; Black Star \$10.

Premio Apertura.
For all three-year-old horses. Distance 2,500 metres. Prize, \$4,000 to the 1st, \$500 to the 2nd, and free entrance fee to the 3rd.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Belgrano, Oreino, by Orville out of Claudia..... 2 52 1
P. E. E. Pas de Quatre..... 2 50 2
A. Lincoln, Black Star..... 2 50 3
Also ran—Crack, Gloister, Margot, Florista, Julia, Alla L. Avanzada and Severa.

Orsino jumped very smartly into his stride, and being in the front row was soon clear in front, leading round the bend, where he was eased for a moment and passed. At the paddock, however, he drew away easily again, and stalling off a wearing challenge from Pas de Quatre won very easily.

Sport—Orsino \$764. Place \$359; Pas de Quatre \$281; Black Star \$10.

Premio Apertura.
For all three-year-old horses. Distance 2,500 metres. Prize, \$4,000 to the 1st, \$500 to the 2nd, and free entrance fee to the 3rd.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Belgrano, Oreino, by Orville out of Claudia..... 2 52 1
P. E. E. Pas de Quatre..... 2 50 2
A. Lincoln, Black Star..... 2 50 3
Also ran—Crack, Gloister, Margot, Florista, Julia, Alla L. Avanzada and Severa.

Orsino jumped very smartly into his stride, and being in the front row was soon clear in front, leading round the bend, where he was eased for a moment and passed. At the paddock, however, he drew away easily again, and stalling off a wearing challenge from Pas de Quatre won very easily.

Sport—Orsino \$764. Place \$359; Pas de Quatre \$281; Black Star \$10.

Premio Apertura.
For all three-year-old horses. Distance 2,500 metres. Prize, \$4,000 to the 1st, \$500 to the 2nd, and free entrance fee to the 3rd.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Belgrano, Oreino, by Orville out of Claudia..... 2 52 1
P. E. E. Pas de Quatre..... 2 50 2
A. Lincoln, Black Star..... 2 50 3
Also ran—Crack, Gloister, Margot, Florista, Julia, Alla L. Avanzada and Severa.

Orsino jumped very smartly into his stride, and being in the front row was soon clear in front, leading round the bend, where he was eased for a moment and passed. At the paddock, however, he drew away easily again, and stalling off a wearing challenge from Pas de Quatre won very easily.

Sport—Orsino \$764. Place \$359; Pas de Quatre \$281; Black Star \$10.

Premio Ituzingo.
Limited Handicap for horses between 50 and 62 kilos. Distance 2000 metres. Prize \$2000.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Belgrano, Sebastopol, by Whipper In out of Silwood..... 5 62 1
St. Paris, Cantiniere..... 4 53 2
E. Radam, Ciro..... 4 50 3
Also ran—Cantiniere and Ciro.

Cantiniere was the quickest from slips but Ciro was almost immediately sent to the front to make the running, showing the way about 1½ lengths in front of the Stud Paris mare, with Sebastopol close up whipping in. In this order they got to the straight where Cantiniere challenged and got the better of Ciro but in turn had to give way to Sebastopol, who went on to win easily by a couple of lengths.

Sport—Sebastopol \$130.
Premio Landseer.
Handicap for all horses. Distance 1200 metres. Prize \$1500 to the 1st and \$100 to the 2nd.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Indecis, Bend'Or by Saint Mirin out of Darling..... 3 56 1
General Zapola, Zorro..... 3 56 2
E. Argentinio, Hura..... 3 48 3
Also ran—Osmond, Constance, La Fortuna, Débora, Grillon, Primerose, Hipólito, Bab and Diada.

Bad start, Bend'Or got away flying and going faster the longer he raced won in a walk, by eight or nine lengths.
Sports—Bend'Or \$202. Place \$642; Zorro, \$1204; Hada, \$1680.

Premio Hipódromo.
Handicap for all horses. Distance 1800 metres. Prize \$1700.

Yrs. Ks.
A. Lincoln, Yankee, by Soukaves out of Antigone..... 4 60 1
E. Pichiman, Espoir, by Gay Hermit out of Anto Diem..... 3 47 2
E. Radam, Sarandí..... 3 48 3
Also ran—Pick Pocket, San Lorenzo and Claudestino.

San Lorenzo was away first when the flag fell but was soon passed by Sarandí who led the field round the bend. Here they all closed up and Espoir got at the head of affairs when entering the straight. Passing the paddock Yankee came up with great strides and beating the leader at the stand fell to certain of his victory that Espoir made another effort and catching Yankee at the post made a dead-heat, Sarandí third.

Sports—Yankee, \$285. Place \$322; Espoir, \$836; Hada, \$377.

CRICKET.
PALERMO A.C. & FLORES 2ND XI.

This match was played yesterday on the Flores ground and resulted in a defeat for Palermo by 7 wickets and 124 runs.

Flores winning the toss went to the wickets, but were despatched for 80 runs after two hours play, when all adjourned to the excellent lunch provided by the Criterion.

On resuming play the fatal epidemic duly made its appearance in Palermo's batting—the team only succeeding in knocking up the small total of 92 runs, not one extra being scored—a powerful argument in favour of the "good old longstop."

The Palermo bowling was severely knocked about in the second innings of Flores, the ball constantly travelling to the boundaries and with 136 for 4 wickets, Flores declared. Foster and Forrester having contributed 59 and 34 respectively, both hitting out very freely.

Palermo had little better luck in their second innings only scoring 60, only Buchanan and Cooke making any stand. The fielding and wicket-keeping of both teams was well up to the mark, but Palermo evidently needs practice in batting.

Mrs. Roberts kindly dispensed tea.

Yrs. Ks.
W. F. Grant, b. Curran..... 4
C. D. Moffat, b. do..... 1
J. D. Gardom, not out..... 0
W. D. Gardom, c. L. G. Cooke, b. Curran..... 8
G. B. Forrester, c. Mann, b. do..... 7
P. Adams, b. Mann..... 7
F. Foster, b. H. Rugeroni..... 12
D. R. Henderson, b. Mann..... 20
J. Holtum, c. Curran, b. Rugeroni..... 14
A. O. Jones, b. do..... 7
H. L. Baugh, b. Mann..... 1
Extras..... 2

Total..... 80

Flores A.C. 2nd Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
D. R. Henderson, c. Cooke, b. D. Mann..... 2
J. Holtum, b. Mann..... 25
W. F. Grant, b. do..... 14
F. Foster, not out..... 59
W. D. Gardom, b. Rugeroni..... 0
G. B. Forrester, not out..... 34
P. Adams..... did not bat
C. D. Moffat..... innings declared
J. D. Gardom..... closed
H. L. Baugh..... closed
Extras..... 2

Total..... 136

Palermo A.C. 1st Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
W. Buchanan, c. Baugh, b. W. Grant..... 6
H. Cooke, b. do..... 7
D. L. Mann, b. D. Gardom..... 10
F. Hatxot, b. do..... 2
J. C. Lea, c. W. Grant, b. do..... 2
H. Calcutt, b. do..... 1
H. Rugeroni, c. b. Grant..... 3
L. G. Cooke, c. b. do..... 0
E. Potter, b. Gardom..... 1
E. Curran not out..... 0

Total..... 61

Palermo A.C. 2nd Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
W. Buchanan, c. Baugh, b. W. Grant..... 6
H. Cooke, b. do..... 7
D. L. Mann, b. D. Gardom..... 10
F. Hatxot, b. do..... 2
J. C. Lea, c. W. Grant, b. do..... 2
H. Calcutt, b. do..... 1
H. Rugeroni, c. b. Grant..... 3
L. G. Cooke, c. b. do..... 0
E. Potter, b. Gardom..... 1
E. Curran not out..... 0

Yrs. Ks.
R. Cooke, c. W. Grant, b. D. Gardom..... 0
Extras..... 0
Total..... 32

Palermo A.C. 2nd Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
W. Buchanan, c. Gardom, b. Forrester..... 18
G. H. Cooke, b. do..... 16
D. L. Mann, run out..... 5
F. Hatxot, b. Forrester..... 0
J. C. Lea, b. do..... 0
H. Calcutt, b. do..... 4
H. Rugeroni, c. Henderson, b. Grant..... 2
L. G. Cooke, c. Gardom, b. do..... 0
E. Potter, c. Jones, b. Forrester..... 0
E. Curran, not out..... 1
R. Cooke, b. Forrester..... 5
Extras..... 9

Total..... 60

RETIRE A.C. RETIRO A.C.

This game, for it cannot be called a match, was played at Palermo yesterday, and as will be seen from the accompanying score, resulted in a most disastrous defeat for the visiting team.

Winning the toss, Gifford elected to take first innings and was accompanied to the wickets by J. O. Anderson. From the very start, the Retiro bowling was treated most unmercifully and runs came very rapidly. It would be tedious to enter into details. Change after change was tried, but to no effect, almost every over yielding runs. At one time it appeared as if the innings would be closed without the fall of a wicket, but just before lunch times Gifford, in playing forward, was bowled off his body. The score board at that time showed 221 runs, put on in little over two hours. After lunch the game continued, and when J. O. Anderson was caught the innings was declared closed, five wickets being down for a total of \$57. Both Gifford and Anderson played well, but their innings were spoilt by many chances. The last named should have been caught when he had made 45.

The two innings of the Retiro team call for no comment.

Yrs. Ks.
J. O. Anderson c. Nicholson, b. E. E. Gifford..... 200
E. E. Gifford b. Reeves..... 74
B. E. H. Anderson c. and b. Reeves..... 0
R. E. Hunt b. Tophelme..... 19
W. Gardom c. Reeves b. Percy..... 19
J. Stuart not out..... 20
H. M. Mills..... did not bat
W. Higgins..... innings declared
J. E. Webster..... closed
R. Paton..... 15
Extras..... 357

Total..... 357

Retiro 1st Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Smith c. Mills, b. Gifford..... 2
F. J. Reeves b. Hunt..... 1
A. Venn c. J. O. Anderson, b. Hunt..... 110
H. Jenkins..... 0
C. R. Tophelme b. Gifford..... 2
F. B. Percy c. Mills, b. Gifford..... 2
E. O'Sullivan b. Hunt..... 1
H. Jenkins c. Mills, b. Hunt..... 1
A. Nicholson b. Hunt..... 15
H. Lucas b. Gifford..... 1
W. Sibbald b. Gifford..... 0
J. Colell not out..... 1
Extras..... 2

Total..... 36

Retiro 2nd Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
E. Smith not out..... 11
A. Venn b. J. O. Anderson..... 0
C. R. Tophelme b. Stuart..... 3
F. B. Percy b. J. O. Anderson..... 3
H. Lucas c. Hunt, b. J. O. Anderson..... 3
son..... 8
J. Colell b. Stuart..... 0
F. J. Reeves..... 7
E. O'Sullivan..... 7
H. Jenkins..... did not bat
A. Nicholson..... 1
W. Sibbald..... 1

Total..... 21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Buenos Aires C.C.

Yrs. Ks.
C. R. Tophelme..... 22 1 71 1
A. Nicholson..... 4 0 28 0
H. Jenkins..... 12 0 62 0
F. J. Reeves..... 16 2 72 2
C. Smith..... 6 0 31 0
H. Lucas..... 4 0 22 0
E. O'Sullivan..... 2 0 10 0
A. Venn..... 6 0 21 1
J. B. Percy..... 4 0 19 1

Retiro A.C. 1st Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
E. R. Gifford..... 18 1 15 5
R. E. Hunt..... 17 7 19 5

Palermo A.C. 2nd Inn.

Yrs. Ks.
J. O. Anderson..... 6 2 13 3
J. Stuart..... 6 2 8 2

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was St. David's day, and our Welsh friends went in for as much conviviality as is allowed on the Sabbath. The weather was gloriously fine, and the proximity of yellow fever at Belgrano did not prevent a crowd attending the opening of the racing season at Palermo. Spain played first fiddle in the European Telegrams. The English papers recom-

mend her to give Cuba Home Rule at once, before Jonathan "sails in" and compels her to do so, or puts the island in his own pocket. No news from Abyssinia. In London they are still in love with everything Argentine.

There was nothing new about the yellow fever cases at Belgrano yesterday. The reports of the doctors and rumours of Tom Dick and Harry were wearisome in the extreme. The leading English doctors have no fear whatever of even an approach to an epidemic at this season of the year, thanks to the "Bateman Legacy," to which we felt bound to take the "amende" which is its due last week.

River Plate wine has made a successful debut at the Bordeaux Exhibition. Mr. Diego Pons, of the Granja Pons, Banda Oriental, having won a bronze medal for white and red wines. There were 3000 competitors, so this is very creditable.

Nothing new about the Chilean middle yesterday. The *Prensa* says the whole business is in such a confounded mess with the protocols and propositions under discussion, that even the diplomatists dealing with them are dazed and don't know whether they are on the highest peaks of the Andes or at the bottom of the river Plate. No wonder. The Schleswig-Holstein question, or Monroe doctrine, is nothing to it.

Senator Sherman has roused the proud and haughty Donato fury by calling them "pariahs" and "barbarians" in his speech in the Senate at Washington. Really, this is a trifle too strong. It looks most unpleasantly like a war between Columbia and Iberia.

The S. A. Bank Note Co. has sent us a nice little illustrated book showing Mr. Bolon's travels round this terrestrial sphere. The views are beautifully done, and Mr. B. must have had a high old time of it "then Shesbe to Ind, from China to Peru." He looks best, with a fox on his head, seated on the hump of a camel at the foot of the great Pyramid, Cheops.

A most appalling crime is reported by the *Orden* of Tucuman. A woman, of 40, of that city took her grand-child, a baby of two months, by the feet, and killed it by dashing its head against the brick floor of her room. The details are too repugnant to repeat, and are based on jealousy between mother and daughter about the same man! Basta!

Here is a very funny paragraph about "The Greatest Widower that ever lived." Now readers, stop, shut your eyes, and guess who this widower was, before you read any further—"The Greatest Widower" is the title of a genuine essay of a boy in a Cardiff Board School—"King Henry VIII was the greatest widower that ever

Letters lying at this Office.

A B
G. Alter, Burrows, Mrs. Bayliss, Brooks, Brown, J. Brown, R. Brooks, Michael Burke, Basile, Begg, Miss R. Byron, C. E. Burrow, J. Brightmore, Miss M. Barrow, Emilio Bazani, Anderson, Burke, C. Burist, Barry, G. B. Anderson, M. Bowen, J. Brown, M. Barker, Maggie Barrett, Brabo, C. Barker, Sam. Birch, Juan Balchela, Bicknell, A. Balles, Louisa Allen, Burgess, C. Bruel, W. Browne, Blanco, Barney.

C D
Julia Daly, Mary Devereux, M. Corish, Dalmier, Duggan, Dolich, Davis, Dawson, L. Deyere, Dalton, Dildcott, Dowdale, Mary Drury, M. Dillon, Celestino Cesar, Ellen Conery, Jessie Clark, Corballe, S. Casper, Callaghan, Dr. Corbin, Ellen Coghlan, Mary Cammy, Compton, Castellan, Casey, Anna Collins, Chaney, Cleghorn, Canella, Thomas Cassidy, Miss Doughty, Miss E. Casey, Kate Donogh, Eliza Duffy, Margaret Corish.

E F
Della Elliot, Farrell, Finsland, Faulkes, Ford, E. Hoy, Frederichsen, P. Ford, Erni, W. Ford, Mrs. Fimour, Charles Falck, J. Fussack, Furness, Fussell, Fursan, E. Floyd.

G H
Gibbin, Hagin, Harris, Hotchkiss, S. Hamilton, Hurlinghan, Golding, Lizzie von Hay, F. Gerard, Hallen, Stuart Grass, F. Gahan, Holmes, Gilbert G. Gibbs, H. Mackney, Harkney, Hawkins, Hutton, G. Macken, Harkney, Miss Annie Hayes, G. Gaispelle, John Heary.

I J
Jerrit, Jasper Jeffers, Imperial, C. Johnston, Miss Idle, Mr. Jonsson.

K L
John Lean, Keogh, Lohley, Kelly, Kean, Kilgish, Laussen, Keating, Kernor, D. Lewis, Mine Knox, Wm. Killian, Kilmarlin, Klein, Londrest, Lery Labor, H. Legg Littlechild, Mr. J. Larkin, A. Keena.

M N O
McGay, Macnam, McAlister, Maddison, Mack, O'Brien, O'Neill, E. Murphy, Mademont, Macley, Matthews, McAdams, Mont, Obendorfer, Milner, Mullen, McCarthy, Molina, Nielson, McLean, Nally, Mackin, Moffat, Mulleady, McKee, Rev. E. O'Reilly, Miss B. O'Shea, Molitroux, Mackinley, Morton, B. McDonagh.

P Q R
Paltridge, Rhoades, R. Parial, Powell, E. Robb, Pennington, Rogers, R. Ryan, Peckitt Reynolds, Ponsbury, Reebury, James Rafferty, Ravisbrook, Luisa Rock, Pringle, Quini, Patterson, Pearce, Quigley, Richards, P. Day, Paul, Rileigh, Palmer, Passagetti, Rott, Preston, Pattinson, John Reid, B. Rizan, Mrs. Rosuly.

S T U
Elice Scallan, Stephenson, Sweetman, Mrs. Steel, Taylor, Joe Tarkin, Shaw, Shertzer, Thomas Schmidgall, W. Smith, Stephens, S. Smiler, Stapleton, L. Thomson, Sectors, Sagger, Tallo, H. Schwartz, Skotte, Sambogian, Arthur Schmidt, J. Staples, Talbot.

V W X Y
Mr. William C. Walshe, C. E. Williams, G. Winter, Helen White, Miss Warick, F. Woolmer, Mrs. Young, Watts.

PAPERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Bidell, J. Astely, Newbound, C. Alcock, Mrs. R. Wallace, A. Higgins, Miss Trving, Patrick, G. Gordon, S. Donohoe, Mr. Hachfield, Mr. H. Hovors, Miss Muggifridge, Mr. A. Makepeace, John O'Connor, Julia Mahon, W. Lindsay, W. Keenor, J. H. Keon, A. Lewis, G. B. Stephenson, H. Packer, A. Peckitt, H. Symonds, Wallis, W. Upton, J. Williams, H. Wright, Mr. Janyan Soest, Sra. Hallard, Mrs. Steel, Mr. Whittington, J. G. Westhorn, Hil, R. Wallace, Miss C. Cunningham, Drinkwater, Jose Larkin, Mahony.

Missing Friends.

John Henry Campbell, arrived in Treasury from Montreal in 1893, was employed in a laundry.
Erasmus Jones, age 45, employed at the Railway clearing-house.
James Darcy, aged 30, supposed to have died of cholera.
William Power, from Melbourne, Australia, a carrier by trade.
James Neasham, a tallow chandler, supposed to have died leaving property.
Henry Ball, formerly employed by Messrs Johnston and Co.
James Souter Jones, age 43, supposed to have arrived in the County of Yarmouth August 1893.
Hubert Herford, was employed on the Central Argentine Railway.
Jones, Herbert Edward, supposed to be employed on one of the Railways here.
Duncan Macdonald, a ship carpenter of Greenock, supposed to be sailing hence to Falkland Islands.
B. Aires, Feb. 28d, 1896.

Ronald Bridgett,
H. B. M. Consul.
365 Reconquista

Week's Telegrams.

United Kingdom.

London, 24th.—Dr. Jameson and his companions in the late raid in Transvaal have arrived at Plymouth. They were vociferously cheered.
Plymouth, 24th.—Dr. Jameson has left for London.
London, 25th.—The Daily Telegraph has a very pessimistic article on the Italo-Abyssinian war in this morning's issue. This paper states that if the war continues it will be Italy's financial ruin.
Telegrams from Calcutta report that he drought continues in most parts of British India, and it is already feared that the wheat and other grain crops will be much inferior to those of last year.
The Bow Street Magistrate has liberated Dr. Jameson on a bail of £2,000.
London, 26th.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the Turkish Government has re-organized the law courts of the empire by naming several foreign jurists, consultants to the Bench. This has caused an excellent impression amongst the foreign Ambassadors to the Sublime Porte, that there was any truth in the rumour representing the Sultan as having sent the British Government a note demanding a definitive solution of the Egyptian question of occupation.
London, 27th.—Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech last night on Great Britain's policy. Mr. Joschen declared that the whole of Europe is well aware that England is determined to make every sacrifice to defend her vital interests. He wound up by stating that Great Britain will carry out her old traditions and refrain from making an alliance with any Power whatsoever. The speech was loudly applauded.
London, 28th.—A telegram from Cairo says that next month, Archduke Francis Ferdinand will return to Austria, as his health has been greatly improved by his sojourn in Egypt.
It has been decided to amalgamate the English and French telegraph lines in Tonkin and Siam, which will be of great advantage to the trade of both countries.
A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the resignation of the Governor of the Caucasus, which has been accepted by the Czar. Count Oldenburg will probably be his successor.
London, 29th.—Telegrams from Ottawa report on the state of the Canadian Treasury as improving. The gold reserve has considerably increased of late, and general trade is improving.

France

Paris, 25th.—President Faure will leave for Nice on the 5th of March. He will visit the Czarvitch of Russia at Les Tourbines and the Emperor of Austria at Cape Martin.

General Zide, commander of the 27th Division, will direct the manoeuvres in the Alps in July next. President Faure will attend them.
A telegram from Bangkok reports typhus fever raging there and that the interior of the kingdom, and that the people are greatly alarmed.
Great preparations are being made in Nice to accord a worthy reception to the President of the Republic who is expected to arrive there early in March.

M. Bourgeois, the Prime Minister, M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, and M. Mesurere, the Minister of Commerce, will accompany M. Faure on his southern tour which should also include Toulon, where the President will review the Mediterranean Squadron.

The Grand Duke George, heir to the Russian throne, received a visit to-day at his chalet La Turbie, in Nice, from the Austrian Emperor, who remained chatting with his host for half an hour. Shortly afterwards the Grand Duke returned the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Cordial telegrams have been exchanged between both Royal visitors to France, and M. Faure.
The Chamber of Deputies elected to-day the Committee to be entrusted with the study of the new Budget.
Almost all the members are said to be opposed to M. Doumer's proposal to impose an income-tax.

Paris, 26th.—There is no longer any doubt as to the Budget Committee elected yesterday throwing out the Income Tax proposed by Government. The papers say that the appointment of this Committee has defeated the most important reform contemplated by Minister Doumer.

An International Literary conference is to be opened here on the 15th April to which all the European as well as some of the South American Nations have already promised to send delegates.
M. Georges Cochery was to-day almost unanimously chosen chairman of the Budget Committee.
The Magistrate entrusted with the prosecution of Arton the accomplice of Cornelius Herz in the Panama scandal, summoned to-day to his presence M. Sinoory, ex-Chief of the Secret Police. During the course of his examination M. Sinoory declared to be perfectly exact the statements made by the ex-detective Dupas who was charged with the capture of Arton. This startling announcement has arrived this morning with five cases of yellow fever on board. She will be put in quarantine and thoroughly disinfected.
A Cabinet Council of lengthy duration was held to-day. M. Berthelot, the foreign Minister, informed his colleagues that the negotiations were being actively pushed forward with Brazil respecting the limits-question on the Guiana frontier. M. Berthelot denied that any difficulty had arisen and expressed confidence in the prompt solution of the matter.
The Chamber has approved the agreement made with England respecting the Siam frontier.

Paris, 28th.—President Faure has decided to inspect the French Mediterranean squadron immediately after his visit to Emperor Francis Joseph at Cap Martin and the Czarvitch at Turbie. The review will take place at Toulon on the 6th and 7th prox.

The trial of Raul Tremble for the murder in Buenos Aires of Farbos began to-day in Douai. Tremble was deadly pale but persisted in his innocence. The witnesses from Buenos Aires will be examined this afternoon and the case will continue to-morrow.
Paris, 29th.—President Faure left this morning for Lyons. He is accompanied by the Ministers of Commerce and Marine. The President will review the fleet and then pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria and Czarvitch of Russia, staying at Nice and La Turbie respectively.
It is said that M. Lamoignon the Governor of French Guyana will shortly be recalled and a military man be appointed in his place.

The President arrived this afternoon at Lyons, where he and his party met with a grand reception. The Prefect, members of the Municipal Council and other high officials were present at the railway station. The crowd gathered outside were most enthusiastic and escorted M. Faure with cheers to the Town-Hall where apartments had been prepared for him.
Donai, 29th.—The examination of the witnesses in the Raul Tremble case was concluded this afternoon. The declaration made by Farbos' widow that it was Tremble who enticed Farbos to Buenos Aires, made a sensation, as it was taken as a proof that the murder was premeditated. Tremble listened to the witnesses visibly agitated, though he made every endeavour to appear unconcerned.
The Criminal Prosecutor at the end of his speech asked for the death sentence to be passed on Tremble whose guilt he insisted had been clearly proven notwithstanding his protestations of innocence.
A grand banquet was given this evening in the Lyons Town Hall in honour of the President of the Republic, Ministers Lockroy and Mesurere as well as many high officials were present. M. Faure drank a short speech called on all Frenchmen whether at home or abroad to unite in preserving the peace of the world.

Germany

Berlin, 24th.—Emigration from the empire continues to decline. In the last three months of 1895, the emigration from Hamburg and Bremen was 25 per cent less than in the same quarter in 1894.
Berlin, 27th.—The split in the Conservative Party is growing wider and several of its prominent men intend to retire into private life.
A disastrous fire occurred to-day in Gussen by which 6 lives were lost and several persons were severely injured.

Berlin, 29th.—The semi-official papers insist that an increase of the navy is absolutely necessary as it would be dangerous to allow other Powers to surpass her in this respect. There is much comment made on this propaganda.

United States

New York, 25th.—The British steamer Bermuda was captured last night while loading arms and ammunition for the rebels. The captain, officers and crew were arrested. The Bermuda had been chartered by the Cuban rebels, and had on board Captain Garcia the well known revolutionary General, besides several other officers, 100 men, 5 guns, a couple of thousand rifles and two million rounds of ball cartridge. This is almost an irreparable loss to the rebels. The Bermuda was to have landed her precious cargo at Santa Marta.

Washington, 25th.—The Senate again discussed the advisability of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. Senator Morgan continued his speech in favour of the motion. He painted the barbarous crimes committed by the Spanish troops in most vivid colors, and wound up by declaring that the United States could not stand calmly by such a struggle for liberty made by a free Republic. The recognition of Cuba's independence is warmly desired by every North American. Let the Senate do its duty and comply with the wish of the people. Senator Morgan was enthusiastically applauded when he finished his speech.

It is doubted whether the President will put his veto to Congress recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, as he does not wish to cause a great sensation and it is believed that several well known persons will now be arrested in connection with the case.

The famous man of letters Arsene Houssaye died to-night almost suddenly at the age of 81. M. Houssaye was a member of the Academy.

Donai, 26th.—Farbos' widow arrived here to-day to appear as a witness against Tremble, in the trial for murder.

Washington, 28th.—The Senate definitely approved this afternoon the motion recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and inviting President Cleveland to ask Spain to grant Home Rule to Cuba.

New York, 29th.—News has reached here that the President of Honduras has sent to Nicaragua 2000 men to help him to suppress the revolution which has just broken out.

Washington, 29th.—After a long debate the Senate resolved that absolute neutrality should be observed whilst the Cuban revolution lasts, but granting equal rights to the contending parties. It was also resolved to ask President Cleveland to use his influence and persuade Spain to acknowledge the independence of Cuba. Senator Sherman made a brilliant speech in which he alluded to Spain's provincial cruelty towards her subjects at home and abroad and declared that general Weyler's sanguinary conduct was in every way worthy of his antecedents. The resolution of the Senate does not require the President's signature. It is asserted that the United States will not for the present recognize the belligerency of Cuba. There were a great number of South American Ministers present during Senator Sherman's speech which was received with thunders of applause.

Latest telegrams from Cuba state that the rebels have sacked several warehouses in and around Cardenas. The Royal troops routed a number of insurgents near Cienfuegos.
Philadelphia, 29th.—The captain and officers of the Danish steamer Horsa have been found guilty of taking men, arms and ammunition to the Cuban rebels.

Austria

Vien, 29th.—At Lemberg and other parts of the province of Galicia there are still isolated cases of cholera, and the authorities have adopted rigorous measures to prevent its spreading.

Chile

Valparaiso, 24th.—Exchange on London is quoted at 17 1/2.

President Mont le-today for Penulas accompanied by his Ministers.

The total strength of the army will be raised to 9,000 men.

The Diario de Mañana, Minister Ganzaio, Matta for the late tact he displayed in dealing with Bolivia.

The Chilean Scientific Congress met yesterday at Concepcion, before a great crowd.

The Talcahuano dock cost the Chilean Government a little over \$12,000,000.

The Chilean Government has granted Mr. Charles Colson a concession to bring out five thousand families from France to settle in the Southern Territories.

Valparaiso, 25th.—Exchange is quoted at 17 1/2.

Several Santiago papers ask the Chilean Foreign Office to pay greater attention to the pending questions with Argentina, and find out whether Chile is being threatened by her neighbour or not. A well known Chilean writer until recently resident in Buenos Aires is greatly in favour of both countries adopting the protocol signed in 1891.

He severely censures the Chilean Minister who signed the treaty with Bolivia. The troops sent to Cerro Pasco are committing all kinds of atrocities by shooting defenceless citizens and breaking into their houses.

The Diario announces that an Argentine officer is living in the Oddo Hotel, Santiago. He has been present at all the manoeuvres of Chilean troops in Catarino and also managed to gain access to the tents attended by the officers of different Argentine regiments.

General Novoa has been appointed Inspector General of the National Guard. Valparaiso, 26th.—Exchange on London is quoted at 17 1/2.

The President and his Ministers continue here and will not return to Santiago until next week.

THE PARAGUAYAN CHACO.

"Out of sight, out of mind." No one to-day in Buenos Ayres thinks of the Paraguayan Chaco, or knows anything of what is going on up there; yet ten years ago its lands were the most favourite of all subjects of speculation in this market, and we could with ease make out a list of parties whose purchases covered an area of over a thousand square leagues. The speculation in these lands became so brisk that it extended to London, where maps and plans of these great properties are to be seen hanging up in the offices of some of the greatest importers of that market. The amount of money that went down in this speculation it is rather hard to get at, since in most cases the lands were bought cheap, and those who bought from the Government bought on long terms and easy credits. Not one in a thousand of those engaged in this Paraguayan land business ever visited the Gran Chaco, or had seen a perch of the land they purchased, or even visited Paraguay or sailed up the Paraguay river. As they knew of their lands only derived from maps and plans, very neatly got up and coloured by the land brokers, and from what they read in the River Plate Handbook; and so inflated were many of the purchasers that, although offered a splendid profit, they refused to sell. Big men in Montevideo, ascending in the scale from lawyers, merchants, bankers, managers, ministers, and even to the very President of that country, took the lead in the speculation. Strong men in Rosario, who were supposed to know all about the country up there, bought hundreds and hundreds of leagues back from the Paraguayan River. Some of the sharpest men in Buenos Ayres followed suit, and so great was the boom in the business that we have seen the sheepfarmers come into our office with the news that they had just bought such and such lots of beautiful land with so many leagues frontage on the river, and asked us what we thought of their purchase; and we remember some years ago meeting an old friend on the Boulevard in Paris who owned 400 leagues in the Paraguayan Chaco, and yet was hard up for the price of his passage to take him over to England.

But the great crisis came on everything in the River Plate tumbled, and it is not to be wondered at that the bottom fell out of the tub of the Paraguayan Chaco. Maps, plans, sketches and everything connected with these lands dropped out of sight, the brass plates of the Paraguayan land brokers were taken down from the doors both here and in London, and the Paraguayan Chaco with all its beautiful lands slipped from the shining circle of speculation and went down in the general ruck.

Suddenly, however, we find the Paraguayan Chaco again coming to the front, and in London, and strange to say, the revival is not due to land brokers or speculation, but to the extraordinary attention which the success of a Protestant Mission to the Indians in the Paraguayan Chaco has caused in religious circles in England. A few in London or in Buenos Aires knew anything about this mission until a letter appeared in the London papers, written by Mr. Insley, an English gentleman from the Florence Colony in the Chaco Austral, dated September 22nd 1895, in which he says, that last June he visited the Paraguayan Chaco to inspect some land which had been just purchased by a gentleman in England, and that it was only when he got to Asuncion he learned of the Protestant Mission to the Indians there. He sailed up the river to Concepcion, where he found Mr. and Mrs. Hay, who received him with great kindness and courtesy, and offered him every assistance, and whilst in Concepcion, Mr. Hunt arrived from the Chaco with some Indians, who escorted him to the land he wanted to see. Mr. Street, another Englishman, was also most attentive and rendered him every assistance.

At Caraya Vuelta the canoes of the Protestant Missionaries are kept, and there is a sort of Estancia where the canoes are kept, the banks of which are about eight feet over the water, and the owner of the Estancia told Mr. Insley that the late flood had gone a foot over this bank, and that his cattle could not for some time find footing out of the water anywhere. From this place the track to the Interior runs nearly west over flat land with depressions considerable in areas, but of slight depth everywhere. The Palm trees are enormous and so thick together that it is impossible to see very far ahead, and it is the same thing over and over again all along the route until arriving at the old Mission Station where the land is a little higher. Chaco. In all his travels, however, he saw no land anywhere open enough for cultivation is little.

Mr. Insley says that he regretted very much he did not see Mr. Grubb and Mr. Pride, who we suppose direct the Mission, and in his travels through the Paraguayan Chaco he had heard very much of them and the wonderful result so quietly achieved by the Mission in the few years of its existence. Before the starting out into the Mission no white man leagues at least inside it is reasonably safe to run Estancias; such is the good result of the Missionary influence with the Indians. The floods from the river do not penetrate more than three leagues inside, but so far as the discomfort of the Missionaries goes it is not very material; whether the flooding out and swamps arise from internal rain or the floods of the river the result is the same, and must cause the Missionaries great privation from the difficulty of getting supplies and the utter isolation of their lives; and Mr. Insley says that, viewed either from his standpoint of a member of the Church of England or the still broader one of humanity, he still gives him very great pleasure to add his testimony to the very good and civilizing work these Missionaries had accomplished there, and he thought that much might be done to make the lives of these gentlemen more comfortable for instance a small steam-launch would save them the awful labour of taking their supplies up from Concepcion in canoes against the strong current.

We have now time or space to consider the splendid services of these two English Protestant Missionaries, who are veritable martyrs to the cause which they so nobly sustain. They are treading in the very footsteps of the Jesuit Missionary Fathers, who 200 years ago planted the Cross in the very territory where they now reside. Catholic as we are, we cannot but revere the religious zeal and enthusiasm of

these two Protestant Missionaries, who sacrifice their whole lives to so severe an exile, although, unfortunately, we can never alter our opinion that a Guaraní Protestant, or Baptist, or Methodist is about as great an anomaly as the nineteenth century with all its wonders as yet presents.

THE MURDER OF A PRIEST IN SOBO.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.
The Municipality is thinking of making a large park at Arroyito.
This is a weak tendency in the price of wheat. Good grain is offered at \$6.80 to \$8. Linsaid 3.00. Yellow maize is little sought for.

Exchange on London is quoted at 8 1/2.

Rio Janeiro, 29th.—Exchange is quoted at 84.

The second commander of the Lombard and three of the crew died yesterday from yellow fever. Dr. Carneiro da Rocha, Chief of the Naval Medical Corps, has left for Isla Grande to see into the condition of the remaining patients.

The Gazeta de Noticias defends the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his policy with regard to the Trinidad Question, whilst the Jornal do Commercio attacks him bitterly.

Thirty five cases of yellow fever occurred yesterday in this city.

The Brazilian Government will grant Bolivia the free navigation of the river Javary on the frontier; this river flows into the Amazon.

The Bahia Chambers will meet at the end of next month, to elect a new Governor.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.

The Municipality is thinking of making a large park at Arroyito.

This is a weak tendency in the price of wheat. Good grain is offered at \$6.80 to \$8. Linsaid 3.00. Yellow maize is little sought for.

Exchange on London is quoted at 8 1/2.

Rio Janeiro, 29th.—Exchange is quoted at 84.

The second commander of the Lombard and three of the crew died yesterday from yellow fever. Dr. Carneiro da Rocha, Chief of the Naval Medical Corps, has left for Isla Grande to see into the condition of the remaining patients.

The Gazeta de Noticias defends the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his policy with regard to the Trinidad Question, whilst the Jornal do Commercio attacks him bitterly.

Thirty five cases of yellow fever occurred yesterday in this city.

The Brazilian Government will grant Bolivia the free navigation of the river Javary on the frontier; this river flows into the Amazon.

The Bahia Chambers will meet at the end of next month, to elect a new Governor.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.

The Municipality is thinking of making a large park at Arroyito.

This is a weak tendency in the price of wheat. Good grain is offered at \$6.80 to \$8. Linsaid 3.00. Yellow maize is little sought for.

Exchange on London is quoted at 8 1/2.

Rio Janeiro, 29th.—Exchange is quoted at 84.

The second commander of the Lombard and three of the crew died yesterday from yellow fever. Dr. Carneiro da Rocha, Chief of the Naval Medical Corps, has left for Isla Grande to see into the condition of the remaining patients.

The Gazeta de Noticias defends the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his policy with regard to the Trinidad Question, whilst the Jornal do Commercio attacks him bitterly.

Thirty five cases of yellow fever occurred yesterday in this city.

The Brazilian Government will grant Bolivia the free navigation of the river Javary on the frontier; this river flows into the Amazon.

The Bahia Chambers will meet at the end of next month, to elect a new Governor.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.

The Municipality is thinking of making a large park at Arroyito.

This is a weak tendency in the price of wheat. Good grain is offered at \$6.80 to \$8. Linsaid 3.00. Yellow maize is little sought for.

Exchange on London is quoted at 8 1/2.

Rio Janeiro, 29th.—Exchange is quoted at 84.

The second commander of the Lombard and three of the crew died yesterday from yellow fever. Dr. Carneiro da Rocha, Chief of the Naval Medical Corps, has left for Isla Grande to see into the condition of the remaining patients.

The Gazeta de Noticias defends the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his policy with regard to the Trinidad Question, whilst the Jornal do Commercio attacks him bitterly.

Thirty five cases of yellow fever occurred yesterday in this city.

The Brazilian Government will grant Bolivia the free navigation of the river Javary on the frontier; this river flows into the Amazon.

The Bahia Chambers will meet at the end of next month, to elect a new Governor.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.

The Municipality is thinking of making a large park at Arroyito.

This is a weak tendency in the price of wheat. Good grain is offered at \$6.80 to \$8. Linsaid 3.00. Yellow maize is little sought for.

Exchange on London is quoted at 8 1/2.

Rio Janeiro, 29th.—Exchange is quoted at 84.

The second commander of the Lombard and three of the crew died yesterday from yellow fever. Dr. Carneiro da Rocha, Chief of the Naval Medical Corps, has left for Isla Grande to see into the condition of the remaining patients.

The Gazeta de Noticias defends the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his policy with regard to the Trinidad Question, whilst the Jornal do Commercio attacks him bitterly.

Thirty five cases of yellow fever occurred yesterday in this city.

The Brazilian Government will grant Bolivia the free navigation of the river Javary on the frontier; this river flows into the Amazon.

The Bahia Chambers will meet at the end of next month, to elect a new Governor.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.

The Municipality is thinking of making a large park at Arroyito.

This is a weak tendency in the price of wheat. Good grain is offered at \$6.80 to \$8. Linsaid 3.00. Yellow maize is little sought for.

Exchange on London is quoted at 8 1/2.

Rio Janeiro, 29th.—Exchange is quoted at 84.

The second commander of the Lombard and three of the crew died yesterday from yellow fever. Dr. Carneiro da Rocha, Chief of the Naval Medical Corps, has left for Isla Grande to see into the condition of the remaining patients.

The Gazeta de Noticias defends the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his policy with regard to the Trinidad Question, whilst the Jornal do Commercio attacks him bitterly.

Thirty five cases of yellow fever occurred yesterday in this city.

The Brazilian Government will grant Bolivia the free navigation of the river Javary on the frontier; this river flows into the Amazon.

The Bahia Chambers will meet at the end of next month, to elect a new Governor.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.

The Municipality is thinking of making a large park at Arroyito.

This is a weak tendency in the price of wheat. Good grain is offered at \$6.80 to \$8. Linsaid 3.00. Yellow maize is little sought for.

Exchange on London is quoted at 8 1/2.

Rio Janeiro, 29th.—Exchange is quoted at 84.

The second commander of the Lombard and three of the crew died yesterday from yellow fever. Dr. Carneiro da Rocha, Chief of the Naval Medical Corps, has left for Isla Grande to see into the condition of the remaining patients.

The Gazeta de Noticias defends the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his policy with regard to the Trinidad Question, whilst the Jornal do Commercio attacks him bitterly.

Thirty five cases of yellow fever occurred yesterday in this city.

The Brazilian Government will grant Bolivia the free navigation of the river Javary on the frontier; this river flows into the Amazon.

The Bahia Chambers will meet at the end of next month, to elect a new Governor.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 29th.—Lejarrza has withdrawn his resignation at the request of his friends.

I must now lay particular stress on the system of paying the men. In the naval services of Great Britain and the United States seamen are not paid the whole of their wages at the expiration of each month; a certain amount being always kept as a reserve and security for their good behaviour. Moreover, they have to pay for their clothing and tobacco. In the Argentine navy, they receive fifty cent at the end of each month, and their clothing and tobacco as I have already stated, is free. Consequently, when Jack has accumulated a few months' pay in his pocket, to use a common phrase, it burns, and he wishes to spend it. Then when he gets liberty, not having "any interest to restrain him," and being as most seamen are speculative "dare-devils," he tries his luck elsewhere, often changing the whole tenor of his existence by tumbling into pastoral or any other pursuit which, at the moment, takes his fancy. The seaman of the British Navy, at the present time, seldom thinks of deserting. If such a proposition is made to him, he will say at once, "Do you think I'm going to lose the money that's on the ship's books to my credit, besides so many years towards my pension—no, not if I know it," or words to that effect. The constant and results of the two systems must be obvious to all, as one incites to desertion and the other to the retention of the men's services.

Another extraordinary, or perhaps I should say unjust method of paying wages is, that when in a foreign port, the men are paid in gold, that is, while a frigate here would be receiving \$45 paper, his "cham" in Liverpool would receive the specie value of about \$140 paper. This applies to officers also, and though I am not certain, still, I think that the practice is conducive to favoritism.

Want of discipline is notorious. For example, it is not long ago that an officer made a complaint against his Capt. in a letter sent direct to the Minister of Marine. In any European service that officer would have been tried by court martial.

But cases of insubordination and bad discipline are innumerable. Then, as if all the cases of dereliction of duty in the past were not sufficient, we have as a crowning finish, the "squadron of instruction," which was at New Bay, disobeying orders by returning to Buenos Aires. Nothing can justify such an action; no, not if all the officers were attacked with typhoid fever.

The officers, especially, require a great deal more sea service, and that is not to be experienced in Calle Florida.

It seems that some of our officers are possessed with a singular amount of caution, but I am of opinion that the pluck and skill displayed, in the past, by the gallant Fishman, Admiral Brown, were not of a kind so exceedingly discretionary.

Years truly,
Alpha.

THE BATEMAN LEGACY.

This term, which for the last twenty years has been familiarly used as a sort of nickname for our City Improvement Works, and which originated in an opprobrium which it has outlived, may now be put upon the foundation stone of Buenos Aires as a lasting compliment to the genius and talent of the English engineer who has endowed the city with a legacy the greatest of all blessings to its population.

That there is in the affairs of men a certain unseen agency always at work we apprehend now will deny; but in no phase of human affairs is the force of circumstances more clearly established than in the Sanitary Works of this City, which at a public meeting in London last month, were pronounced in design and execution the grandest and the finest; in existence; and it is with a sort of melancholy contrition that we lift the coffin lid of Mr. Bateman who designed these noble works to place over his remains this little chapter as a just and proper pension for any editorial errors we committed during the many changing years since the commencement of those splendid works in 1873.

The new generation of Englishmen in Buenos Aires and in the River Plate may possibly have heard of the awful ravages of yellow fever in this city in 1851, but it is not given to them either by book, or pen, even imagination, to measure the real magnitude of that appalling visitation; and such are the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence that the outcome of that utterable woe was the Bateman Legacy, or in other words, the City Improvement Works which are now the subject of such merited praise by the first engineering institution in the world. We are free to admit that had there been no fever epidemic to carry off 25,000 of the population in a couple of months, to shut up our business houses, stop our railways, and steamers, desolate our streets, brand the hall doors of every second house in town with the yellow cross, open ditches for the indiscriminate burial of the rich and the low, the young and the old, and put out the lights for a whole month in the city; had we not all these sorrows we should probably never have had these magnificent sanitary works, and be still pining along with a tarbush candle on the top of the twopenny-halfpenny tank in the Plaza Lorea, lighting us all on to glory.

The meeting in London to which we allude was held last month at the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was largely attended by professional engineers from all parts of Europe and America, as it was announced that a paper would be read on the Sanitary Works of Buenos Aires by the son of Lord Ross, an Irish nobleman and one of the greatest Astronomers of the day. The Hon. R. C. Parsons, who read the paper in question, was thorough master of his subject, having served a long and severe apprenticeship in Buenos Aires, walked through every sewer under the town and superintended their construction. Mr. Parsons said that at the close of the yellow fever epidemic there was totally inadequate supply of water and the sewage was for the most part discharged into cesspools which were rapidly impregnating the subsoil with poisonous matter. No efficient drainage existed for dealing with the heavy rain storms, nearly six inches of rain having been known to fall during four consecutive hours, causing torrents several feet deep in some of the principal streets of Buenos Aires. Since the commencement of the works in 1873 very serious delay had been caused by the financial and political crisis through

which the Argentine Republic had passed. It was, therefore, only during the last ten years that the new water supply had been available, and within the last four that connection had been made with the sewers. It was remarkable that since 1891 the death rate from Zymotic diseases had dropped from 7.28 to 1.16 per 1,000. The water of the River Plate which supplied the new reservoirs was remarkably free from solid impurities, containing only 10% per cent, as compared with 31 per cent in the Thames water. The distributing mains were arranged so that any pipe could be cut off without depriving the district of water, an alternative route for the supply being in all cases available. Provision had been made for a consumption of 20,000,000 gallons per day. The service reservoir was placed at the highest available point, and being surrounded by the residences of wealthy inhabitants had been constructed of ornamental brick and Terracotta in the French renaissance style, the water being stored in three tiers of tanks capable of holding one day's supply. All necessary provision had been made in the design for expansion, due to a range of temperature of 70 degrees Fah., to which the tanks were exposed. One of the most interesting features of the drainage scheme was the arrangement of regulating chambers by which the volume of sewage and storm water combined which flowed down the sewers was kept within the capacity of the sewage pumps, the surplus being passed off into a storm water conduit and discharged direct into the river. There was also a very ingenious arrangement of automatic hydraulic pumps for raising the level of the sewage in the low lying districts where the unreliable nature of the rainfall prevented an adequate fall for its discharge by gravity. It was interesting to find that it was more economical to procure terracotta and finely dressed granite from England than to use the granite from the opposite side of the River Plate, although the Government was anxious as far as possible to employ native materials and labour. In design and execution these Sanitary Works of Buenos Aires rank amongst the finest in existence.

The plain fact of the matter is that Mr. Bateman's grand scheme, so abused and calumniated, has proved the salvation of Buenos Aires, and our only regret is that the architect of our Municipal salvation has not lived to see his noble work completed, and full justice done to his untiring genius by the fullest recognition of his great merit.

THE FIGHT AT KRUGERSDORP

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

The Cape Times publishes an interesting interview with Captain Thacker. "I was with Jameson's column from the start to the surrender at Doornkop," he said. "I have just escaped and got here. I was attached to Sir John Willoughby as volunteer aid-de-camp. I knew perfectly well what we were going to do, and so did every other man in the column. Jameson's speech was before I joined quite at the beginning. I was told all about it, and I knew that he explained things thoroughly, and told those whose hearts were not with the movement to go back. We counted on Johannesburg moving out to support us, but we expected no other help from mortal man."

"Did the column realise that it had thrown everything official up, and was going on its own account under no authority?" "Absolutely." Describing the fight at Krugersdorp, Captain Thacker said: "We could see nobody, and were simply fighting puffs of smoke. Not a head showed anywhere. Those fellows are simply marvellous at taking cover. We counted on Johannesburg moving out to support us, but we expected no other help from mortal man." "Did the column realise that it had thrown everything official up, and was going on its own account under no authority?" "Absolutely." Describing the fight at Krugersdorp, Captain Thacker said: "We could see nobody, and were simply fighting puffs of smoke. Not a head showed anywhere. Those fellows are simply marvellous at taking cover. We counted on Johannesburg moving out to support us, but we expected no other help from mortal man."

"Did the column realise that it had thrown everything official up, and was going on its own account under no authority?" "Absolutely." Describing the fight at Krugersdorp, Captain Thacker said: "We could see nobody, and were simply fighting puffs of smoke. Not a head showed anywhere. Those fellows are simply marvellous at taking cover. We counted on Johannesburg moving out to support us, but we expected no other help from mortal man."

"Did the column realise that it had thrown everything official up, and was going on its own account under no authority?" "Absolutely." Describing the fight at Krugersdorp, Captain Thacker said: "We could see nobody, and were simply fighting puffs of smoke. Not a head showed anywhere. Those fellows are simply marvellous at taking cover. We counted on Johannesburg moving out to support us, but we expected no other help from mortal man."

"Did the column realise that it had thrown everything official up, and was going on its own account under no authority?" "Absolutely." Describing the fight at Krugersdorp, Captain Thacker said: "We could see nobody, and were simply fighting puffs of smoke. Not a head showed anywhere. Those fellows are simply marvellous at taking cover. We counted on Johannesburg moving out to support us, but we expected no other help from mortal man."

THE LOST ODE.

Paris, Jan. 24th, 1896.

In throwing out my net this morning on the broad expanse of Parisian topics (in the ante-prandial hope of securing some goodly fish to be served up at a convenient moment, à la maître d'Hotel, for the readers of "the dear, old STANDARD") I little thought that, as the result of my maining labors, I should land on the slippery bait of one denizen of the deep—and that a regular devil-fish. I allude to the bill now being drafted for the final separation of Church and State, and the Concordat—the snapping of the only remaining link of what was once a glorious and saintly alliance. The subject is one of uncommon depth and even forbidding appearance, and indeed I now very much regret that, while knocking about Ireland last week, I did not consult the clergy on the bearings of this momentous measure, which after all, is merely a retaliation provoked by the recent Don Basilio "calumnia." The Irish clergy are a witty, fearless and illustrious corps d'armée of the Church Militant, and they are a living instance of the prestige, influence and popularity which a priesthood may achieve when severed from all State connection, and thrown upon its own resources, and compelled to work as well as look on in the industrious vineyard of the Lord.

But the publication of General Mitre's translation of Horace reminds me of a topic, which is my polar star. On the, Jovial Flaccus, my movements depend—"to duce, Flaccus!" which disappointment may yet compel me to translate à la Scævola. The duce take you, old scolio. And here I come upon the object of this letter. Yes, the moment has arrived for me to throw down both the mask, and the foil and reveal unto my readers a secret which I admit, I have experienced much difficulty in keeping so far. Indeed, on two memorable occasions my resolution swerved and a very natural expansion of feeling almost betrayed me into a confidence that Ireland might have read and the world of letters deplored. One evening, in a miserable box, in that most miserable of theatres, the Palais Royal, King Charles of Portugal, with whom I had been chatting about Mr. Carvalho, Viscount Faria, and other distinguished residents of Buenos Aires, asked me point blank: and what has brought you to Paris? "Et vous, sire?" But we all know what brought him to Paris. On another and more memorable occasion—described by me in the STANDARD—I almost succumbed to the temptation of the placid curiosity of him of Greece, whom I had the privilege of enlightening on the subject of South American customs, idiosyncrasies and philhellenic propensities, to His Majesty's great delight and the undisguised surprise of his following. But I kept the secret, and thus may it be said that the presence of the STANDARD representative in Paris has been a veritable engine of torture to me, and a veritable royal aid-de-camp, and I may add all the members of the Syndicate of the foreign press, whose jovial president—an old fellow-student of the late Monseigneur Dillon—has placed me under more than obligation to his kindness and attention. To my readers shall I now reveal the solution of the aforesaid enigma, the moment being ripe for the disclosure.

Before I proceed, in obedience to the Aristotelian rules of logic, to marshal up facts and constitute the main lines of a syllogism—examining what the great Stagyrite called the "flash of intuition" to dispel the darkness of doubt, and reveal the fascinating presence of naked truth—I crave leave to begin à la Socrate, that is, with a question: Is it likely that a writer should openly accuse himself of cowardice? No. And yet the prince of poets, the Tenny Moore of the Augustan period, unashingly gave in one of his odes to the enemy on the battlefield. The Stagyrite called the "flash of intuition" to dispel the darkness of doubt, and reveal the fascinating presence of naked truth—I crave leave to begin à la Socrate, that is, with a question: Is it likely that a writer should openly accuse himself of cowardice? No. And yet the prince of poets, the Tenny Moore of the Augustan period, unashingly gave in one of his odes to the enemy on the battlefield. The Stagyrite called the "flash of intuition" to dispel the darkness of doubt, and reveal the fascinating presence of naked truth—I crave leave to begin à la Socrate, that is, with a question: Is it likely that a writer should openly accuse himself of cowardice? No. And yet the prince of poets, the Tenny Moore of the Augustan period, unashingly gave in one of his odes to the enemy on the battlefield.

That ode, I maintain, clashes with the probability of fact, and is entirely incompatible with the nobility of the poet's soul. Thus, when savouring in my salad days and leisure moments the exquisite sweetness of Horatian melody, I grew to look upon that ode as a discordant note in the delightful concert of polished and measured verse. The side-lights of a view known to the world as the Opera (no pun meant), Horatius Flaccus.

Later on, when guided by experience and intuition, I had acquired the habit of reading by the subdued rays of the lamp of Hibernian feeling (whose pleasant light has more than once enabled me to discover hidden meanings between the lines)—the ode in question grew doubly distasteful to me, and the doubt as to its authenticity gradually developed into a settled conviction. The side-lights of a view revealed fresh incongruities to my view. How came it that a man, a poet, a genius like Horace, a writer of deep erudition and extensive geographical knowledge—how came it that the immortal Flaccus never addressed an ode to Ireland? The simple splendour of whose civilisation, history and legends was at that epoch the theme of his poetry. Horace not only knew and admitted the "bright gem of the East," but he cordially detested the Britons, whom he treats as barbarians (Vide Carmen XXI., Lib. I., and also the 35th of the same book).

It became clear to me, therefore, that Horace never charged himself with cowardice, nor would he ever have condescended to acknowledge any obligation to the Roman Emperor, who was more in vogue and certainly more useful in the splendour of the Renaissance than during the Augustan period. We have it in the authority of the author of Candide that it is a certain époque un vrac culte pour le Messager d'Olympe (alluding to the epoch following the discovery of America).

Rendering much over these facts, suspicions and conjectures, I awaited the "flash of intuition," and a momentary—transfer of Ireland to British dominion—caused it suddenly to burst in all its splendour upon me. Yes, the ode was apocryphal, the ode was an imposture, a vile interpolation, perpetrated in the stillness of a monastery, by the hand of a copyist, some cowed Tory (not in the sense applied to the weather in Cork), himself a debtor perhaps in the very acutest of his escape—cloistered away, him, blinded by political rancor, impelled by envy of the poet's fame, and only too well assisted by classical erudition, had committed a foul mutilation, suppressed an ode that was addressed to Ireland, and placed in its stead an odious composition

in which an admission of cowardice, concealed like a snake in a bed of roses, was interlarded to poison the poet's memory.

This conclusion was destined to become a certainty, by the occurrence of a truly extraordinary incident, which I have not time to relate.

The Ode to Ireland exists. It is concealed in Paris, whither I have come to look for it. I will find it.

Scævola.

Ed Note.—In view of the foregoing startling communication, we consider ourselves "relieved de notre parole." We have the French say, and therefore at liberty to relate the "truly extraordinary incident" to which Scævola alludes, but we reserve the story for our next, and we may add that it is our full conviction that our juvenile editor is already in possession of the long-lost ode, and that in the preceding letter he is nicely playing with the feelings of Ireland's enemies, as the proverbial cat plays with the still more proverbial mouse.

SCÆVOLA ON THE TRACK.

Our classical readers and even those who have forgotten their Latin will take an interest in the expedition undertaken by our juvenile editor in search of the lost ode to Ireland. Our Tory friends will stand aghast at a discovery which shews that Ireland's fame was known to the Romans, but although we never like to hurt anyone's, never a Tory's feelings, we rejoice to think that it will be the STANDARD, and not a rival, that will reveal the antiquity of Hibernian grandeur. Faithful to our promise, we now give an account of the extraordinary incident which placed in the hands of Scævola the positive and absolute proof of the existence of a Horatian ode to Ireland. An eye-witness, an active member of our night-staff, "tenez la palabrâ."

It was on the evening of the 19th Sept. 1895. It was nine o'clock. We had just set to work on the first batch of Havas telegrams when a yell, followed by a groan, suddenly startled us from our labors. Out we all rushed, accompanied by foremen and printers. We turned into the tunnel and in the penumbra we could perceive a human frame leaning against the wall right under the gas-light with which we wisely adulterate the darkness of the famed passage. It was Scævola, and as we approached we could hear him say, "Shade of Poe. The lost books of Livy were nothing to this!"

Perceiving us, he exclaimed: "Boys, my vaudeville stupidity has destroyed a treasure." (Here he sighed like a furnace.) "I was coming along the passage with that cigar in my hand" (pointing to a lighted lock which lay on the cemented flooring, and which the passing wind was smoking), "I was given to my pipe by a singer as a reward for my patience in listening to his confounded puns. I felt an inclination to smoke it, but I had no matches. You know I never carry matches. I bent down to pick up a slip of paper. At least it appeared to me to be a slip of paper, but it was a piece of parchment, which I at once recognised as the missing piece from the covering of Hobbes' Leviathan in the manuscript of the parchment to that gas-light and then proceeded to ignite my cigar, when lo! letters appeared on the yellowish surface. My thoughts immediately reverted to invisible ink, cryptograms and the story of the Golden Bug, and it seemed to me that I held in my hand the secret of the 70,000 ounces buried in STANFORD Court. I extinguished the flame and began to read. See, it is Latin, but it deals with a treasure of far more importance than the ounces, and the flame has cut off the most interesting part of it. Here you have the proof of what I have always told you, that Horace wrote an ode to Ireland."

As the light was dim and flickering, we repaired to the sanctum to decipher the strange communication. It was as follows: "We give the solution alongside: Michael Flanagan in Paris, the most celebrated poet of the Romans, on the ode which he has composed to Ireland and which he has promised to place in his poem, the Messager d'Olympe, after the exemplar accepted emanating from the Roman Emperor."

A to these letters Michael Flanagan, the most celebrated poet of the Romans, on the ode which he has composed to Ireland and which he has promised to place in his poem, the Messager d'Olympe, after the exemplar accepted emanating from the Roman Emperor."

"You see, boys," said Scævola, "there was a sort of penny post in those days. Horace evidently met Miliarius at the inn in Brundisium during the famous battle-field. He at once composed the ode, a copy of which Miliarius must have sent by the following mail to his friend Michael Flanagan in Paris. The latter, charmed with the production, had it engraved on marble, but the flame has destroyed that part of the letter which probably described the spot where that block was to be placed. However, that is in Paris, for blocks of marble do not travel about, and to Paris I go by the next boat. But stop, hand me down a copy of Horace. The letter says: 'after the ode to Septimius.' Let us have a look at that."

He soon found the ode. Suddenly he boomed up and shouted, "Didn't I tell you? Why the next ode is precisely that in which Horace says he ran away from the battle-field. There's the proof now that that scandalous ode is apocryphal!" Three days later, on the 22nd of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, gathered at the head of the Darsena, we bade good-bye to Scævola, who went off in a small steamer to catch the Equateur, en route for Paris. His last words were Horatian:

Gras ingens iterabilis agnor.

That he has the ode in his possession we have not the slightest doubt, for on the 4th we received a wire from him announcing his return by the boat of the 5th, which "by the lamp of Hibernian feeling" we read: Ode found!

MINISTERIAL TRIP.

The departure of H.E. Sr. Villanueva, Minister of War, on Saturday by special train for Mar del Plata, Neococha and Bahia Blanca, accompanied by Sr. Antonelli, Italian Minister, Sr. Luigi, Italian fortification Engineer.

Col. Garcia, Chief of Naval Staff. Sr. White, Director Southern R.R. Sr. Brian, Director Western R.R. Sr. Barrow, Manager Gt. Southern R.R. is an event that merits notice, since it points to a new turn over in Argentine affairs, and a right and proper step on the part of the Argentine Government.

Of course, our readers will not for one moment suppose that, although this distinguished party leaves for Mar del Plata, the object of their visit to that far-famed seaside resort is pleasure, or that Minister Villanueva or any of his friends will look in to the Roulette Room of the Bristol, and like our friend Dr. Syntax, take a shy at the bank with 4000 dollars worth of markers and all but smash it.

On the contrary, the object of this special trip of the Minister of War and his distinguished companions is to have a look first at Mar del Plata, to see if it is possible to run a break-water from the rocks in front of the grotto, where our Secretary Dr. Mat. sat for many an hour listening to the breakers roar that washed the beach up to the Rambla. We trust to the activity of our secretary to send us an exact report of the movements of the Minister and his friends. Not all the gold in the bank of England would make a port of Mar del Plata, as with a strong North Easter the waves make a clean sweep up to the hall door of Mr. José Luro's house.

At Las Palmas, Canary Islands the Spaniards have been tumbling about for years making a sort of Rompe Olas, and even at Kings-town close to Dublin, Ireland, where millions have been spent, the little port is so ridiculously small compared with any of nature's ports, that it is hardly worth calling it a port at all. As for Neococha, the place is so exposed that Sr. Luigi will at once see the absurdity of attempting to drop any money in a little place that was never intended for anything save a few fishing smacks or schooners. Bahia Blanca is the real point of attraction for the Minister and the Engineer, but Admiral Kennedy, who so frequently lay with his flag-ship in that bay, was always of opinion that vessels have to lie out too far, and the expense of fortifying an open bay, flanked with such mud banks and "oungalses," would be so enormous that in his despatch to the British Admiralty he reported the scheme impracticable. Admiral Kennedy took his flag-ship the Ruby into the San Blas Harbour in the year 1883, without pilot or buoys and was so charmed with the natural advantages of San Blas that he sent a special report on that bay and harbour to the British Admiralty, which we recommend the Minister of War and Sr. Luigi to get hold of, as Admiral Kennedy distinctly asserted that he considered San Blas harbour superior to that of Rio Janeiro, and superior to every other port or harbour on the whole Argentine South East Coast.

Minister Villanueva and Sr. Luigi can therefore form no opinion of Bahia Blanca until they first visit San Blas, which by nature has been constructed for the real, bonafide Argentine Naval port. We who have seen some of the splendid engineering works of Sr. Luigi, congratulate the Argentine Government on having secured the services of so distinguished a man, and we feel quite confident that when he visits San Blas he will agree with Admiral Kennedy as to the splendid natural advantages of that port. What most surprised Admiral Kennedy was that the Argentine Government, having so noble a natural port as San Blas, and at so convenient a point on its coast, never made anything of it. In his report to the British Admiralty, which was never published, he distinctly told the Lords of the Admiralty that at a very trivial expense San Blas could be made impregnable, and that if it belonged to any European power it would be made another Portsmouth, Spezzia, Toulon, or Cherbourg, and that in his opinion none of those fortified ports presented the same natural advantages as San Blas.

At the mouth of San Blas harbour the Argentine Government owns a magnificent island called the "Isla de Gama," covering an area, we believe, of some three leagues of splendid pasture land, where for many years there have been thousands of sheep and cattle. The pastures on this island are equal to anything on the main land. This island forms the Bay which is entered by a grand channel with from 24 to 37 feet of water. The Bay is the shape of a sack or bag, and so large that all the navies of the world could ride at anchor in it. The largest vessels can anchor within pistol shot of the shore in from 30 to 100 feet of water.

What San Blas wants is a railway to connect it with Bahia Blanca and a telegraph line to the capital. Both these are coming now pretty fast, and the sooner the better.

ROSARIO.

A REMINISCENCE OF MONTE CARLO, FROM OUR ROSARIO CORRESPONDENT, AND DEDICATED TO HIS UNKNOWN BUT "SIMPATICO" FRIEND "SYNTAX."

The reading of "Syntax's" account of his nearly "breaking the bank at Mar del Plata" has made my mouth water, bringing back to my memory a bright night I had at that "dove" of gambling hell—Monte Carlo. Alas! When I remember those bygone days I feel inclined, like the old and ugly hag in the "Pasha of many tails" to exclaim—"Time has been—time has been!"

I remember it was in the forenoon of the 3rd November, 1889, and I was sitting in solitary grandeur in the parlour of the Argentine Consulate of Montevideo; I was the Consul, if you please, when my "factotum" Fiamante, who by the way, must have been a relation to our own General of that name, handed me two telegrams, one from Mr. A. C. Perkins, Argentine Commissioner in Berlin, telling me I should have the honour of receiving his visit next day, and the other from M. Ardin, Chief of H. M. Charles IV's Forces in Monaco, inviting me and suite to the grand ball to be given on the night of the 4th November, in honour of its being the birthday of that Prince.

Mr. P. duly arrived on the following day, and notwithstanding the certain amount of importance which he brought from the Prussian capital, through having been received at Court, and entertained by sundry and conspicuous members of the German nobility, he was highly im-

pressed by the reception I gave to him in good old Montevideo. The flash Argentine flag was gracefully waving over the Consulate house in his honour, and the Consul's trap with a pair of white ponies, a liveried coachman and "tiger" was waiting to receive him at the station, much to the admiration of the general crowd, who took it for granted that it was the lamented Emperor Frederick who was coming from Budigheim on a flying visit to the Argentine Consul in Montevideo.

We had a jolly dinner "en famille," and Mr. P. and I proceeded to "rig" ourselves out, in a dress suit fresh from Poole's in London, which I "estrenuated" in the Alhambra, and the former in a flash costume made for him by the German Emperor's own tailor.

We arrived at Monte Carlo at about 9 p.m., and proceeded forthwith to the American Bar, presided by a namesake of mine, the celebrated "Leo" of Parisian and London repute—in the cocktail making line. Here we met in genial company the U. S. Secretary of Legation in Montevideo, and some half a dozen of the distinguished and millionaire Americans who were going through a pleasure trip in the South of France. Champagne cocktails were the order of the night, and when the time drew near for us to attend the ball a dozen of bottles of the widow Clicquot's brand stood like old John Brown's bottle "empty on the shelf"—a row of bottles without any souls. We threw the dice for the lot, and going to the Venezuelan Secretary and I remained as ultimate candidates for "forking out." We tied on 4 aces, and the definite result was to be arrived at by a "six foot", in which my "collega" distinguished himself by throwing 4 aces and a six. I gave myself for lost and threw—5 aces!—"Taleau!" and a cocktail all round, this time at my expense.

Well, I thought to myself that Dame Fortune was giving me a preliminary hint to pay a passing visit to the roulette table, and I acted on the inspiration of the moment, and got my friend P. to accompany me, somewhat against his newly acquired German inclinations. We found the rooms crowded "au grand complet," and as I had not seen them before, in my more than frequent visits to them, I turned suddenly to my friend, saying, "There was the Prince of Wales, going about in his usual staid elegance, with a smoking coat and a huge white cane in its button-hole, and accompanied by several members of the English nobility, conspicuous among whom was the Duke of Hamilton, who played the maximax at each table, on 8 numbers, with the most execrable luck. The Prince of Montenegro was also there, showing off to the general admiration his gallant and military bearing. There were also Russian Princesses, and Spanish Countesses by the dozen, and the "vielle" and "nouvelle garde" of Paris was represented on that night, with all the paraphernalia of powder, "rouge," paint and dress. Well sir—I had about 7 Napoleons in my pocket, and on getting close to a roulette table, I turned suddenly to Mr. P., and said to him, "I bet you lose a 'rouge'." "Nonsense!" he said with his recently acquired German phlegm—"Don't play!"—I bet—blessed, I said if I don't, what about these 5 aces, and dame Fortune's hint? I handed the "croquer" at the head of the table, 2 naps, and told him to place them on number 26. "Rien n'est va place" was sung out, the wheel turned, and "vingt six, noir, pair, passe" was cried by the banker, and reached my gratified ears—"Oh! Oh! said I, what do you think of that my Germanized friend?"

I left the two naps as a "nest egg" and handed my friend the "croquer" the maximum (9 Louis), with the short order to place them on "quintze plein." Again I left the next egg, and again I sent the maximum on to zero, and by Jingo, zero came out, I winning three, three times running on three independent numbers! I played no longer that night, leaving the "casino" with something over 700 louis in gold and banknotes, and after the dance, which was a most brilliant affair, I had the pleasure of parting with a good few of them in a champagne supper I stood at the Metropole, where I had as guests, 2 Russian Princesses, a Polish Countess, a decayed French Duchess and several conspicuous members of the diplomatic "corps" in Europe.

I may add that I wisely turned my back on the "casino" and made a two months' tour through Italy, "en prince," with the proceeds of that memorable night. Well may I quote the poet, when I remember all this, and say with a sigh that comes from the very bottom of my heart:—

"Ayer maravilla fui,
Hoy sombra mia no soy;
Ay, cuando flores de mi,
Lo que va a ser a hoy!"

Leo.

STAND-BY O'GORMAN'S LETTER.

Montevideo, Feb. 24, 1886.

I have been outside and returned too late to gather news and wire it to you how we buried the carnival yesterday. Alas! the local press boasted too early of the bloodless and waterless nature of this year's Saturnalia. The first three days passed off in good natured jollity with only 200 arrests for trifling misdeamors, and our papers were full of comparisons, with the rude horse-play and rows which took place in your city, and rejoiced in the unusually skillful manner with which the Montevideo police force kept order amongst the unprecedentedly large crowd of merry-makers. On Sunday the corso was quite as crowded as on the previous days. Everything that had which was pressed into service, and the tax inspectors, by order of the chief of police, forbore from inquiring whether all the vehicles had taken out the corresponding license.

There were no ponies nor water throwing, serpentine and "papelitos" only were used, and what lots of them! The former were collected in piles by the street arabs, who set fire to them, to the imminent danger of passing carriages festooned with them and filled with girls in light dresses. Several arrests were made for starting bon-fires which might easily have set fire to the thousands of serpentine hanging from balconies and carriages. As usual the thick of the fun was in the Plaza Matriz in front of the Uruguay Club and Charpentier's restaurant. In the latter not a table was to be had for love or money. Those who did tables in the large open windows enjoyed unexpected culinary combinations. The passing masks shower-

"We are informed that the British Government have no confirmation of the report as to the conclusion of a Russo-Turkish Treaty, and the particulars published by the *Pull Mall* are totally discredited in Downing-street."

"On inquiry at the best informed Russian circles in London, we find a total disbelief in the authenticity of the news published by our contemporary. The story, the Russians say, is a grossly false. Russia is real difficulty about securing any exclusive position with regard to the passage of the Dardanelles does not lie with the Sultan, but with the Powers. An agreement with the Sultan, which would intensify rather than allay the jealousy of the Powers, would make things not better but worse."

"The Treaty, if signed, would not be worth the paper that it was written on. That a Treaty might be concluded with Turkey by Russia is not impossible, but the present report that such a Treaty has been negotiated is entirely owing to the insertion of this clause about the Dardanelles. Russia is a party to European treaties regulating the matter. Russia is perfectly well aware that a Russo-Turkish Treaty on the subject would have no international validity, while it would unquestionably inflame international jealousies. Whatever advantage there might be in such an agreement, Russia can obtain it from the Sultan when she pleases, for the Sultan is the owner of the Dardanelles. But to commit him by a formal Treaty to do that which he could be compelled to do at any time when his consent was needed would be a false move which no one can believe the exceedingly astute M. de Nelidoff could dream of committing."

"The treaty of Unkar-Skeless affords no precedent, for it was signed in 1833, long before the Treaty of Berlin placed the navigation of the Dardanelles under the control of the European Powers."

"The story is not a new one. It was current in Press circles before Christmas in Rome, where it was firmly believed by some who are usually very good judges of the source of such reports."

All this may be quite true, and the opinion is held by the Paris correspondent of the *London Standard*, who is generally well informed, but the rumour points to the complete break-up of European international relations which was evident enough when the fleets which were assembled in the Aegean as a threat to the Sultan steamed away each on its own account. The powers could not have been baffled by Turkey alone, or even by their own mutual jealousies if one of them had not absolutely supported the Sultan. Lord Salisbury, no doubt, foresaw the difficulties, but he allowed himself to be overruled by the puppets. This is what Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett writes in to-night's *Pull Mall*—

"Sir, I trust our fanatical atrocity-mongers and their pseudo-internationalists are now content. They have succeeded in causing British interests the gravest injury that has been inflicted for eighty years. They have alienated perforce our old and invaluable ally, and driven Turkey into the arms of the Tsar, as we always predicted they would do. They have provoked the death of thousands of wretched Armenians, who but for them would have to-day been living and prosperous."

"They have begun the alienation of Germany and Austria. They have placed the whole Mediterranean at the mercy of an anti-British combination."

"They have dealt a tremendous blow at the peace and security of our Italian Empire."

"All this they have done, and they have conferred not the slightest benefit upon any human race, interest, or individual. Their stupendous folly and the disastrous consequences are enough to make angels weep.—Your obedient servant,"

E. Ashmead-Bartlett."

There is something ludicrous in the kind of panic which has been established in the world by the rapid fitting out of the British special service squadron now lying at Spithead. A French admiral tells his countrymen that Britannia still rules the waves. An American admiral cautions the dismayed Yankees that if they go to war with England they may overrun Canada, but they will be bottled-up in New York. Herr Humboldt tells the Germans that their idea of sending ships to Delagoa Bay and of going to war with England is ludicrous; their ships and transports would be all shattered and sunk in a week. "Pray Mr. Salisbury," say the Americans, "are you going to send that flying squadron to the Bahamas? if so..." The French have suddenly been seized with the notion that part of the British flying squadron is to go to the Mediterranean and tonight they threaten to mobilize their naval reserves. And this after we have just made concessions in Siam and have hinted at an Anglo-French alliance. It is all ridiculous, for the fact is we have got our flying squadron off Spithead and do not seem to know what to do with it, unless we send it to Berehaven, which will at all events put money into the pockets of a few Irish boatmen and hotel keepers."

The *Pull Mall* and *Gazette* humorously sums up another view of the question. It says—

"The marked disposition which this country has recently evinced to take to—and keep its natural element seems to have started a chorus of 'Thalatta! Thalatta!' all round. Everybody is for putting to sea just now, whether he can or can't. Admiral of the Fleet William wants a trifle of twelve millions sterling to fit him out, but a hard-headed, back-headed Reichstag is now inclined to foot that bill. The ineffable Shadow, too, he wants, or a friend of his, and our has persuaded him that he ought to want a Flying Squadron of his own; and a little matter of 200,000 pounds Turkish clips his wings. The second French turret ship this week passed Gibraltar yesterday, but the opinion of Rear-Admiral Dupont does not read in favour of a more extensive flutter of the tricolour just at present. Then there is M. de Witte. He is going to sea likewise, as soon as ever he can—this time seven years, he says. M. de Witte has a tremendous programme, anyhow. He is going to spend on his master's navy in the course of that seven years no less than 405 millions of roubles—some £60,450,000 in plainer figures. Of this portentous sum £7,550,000 is to be put into battleships in the course of the next twelve months. At what rate per annum the remainder is to be dispensed will depend, we are told, on circumstances. So we should think. However, as the plates and engines will mostly have to come from us, we shan't object, unless, of course, we happen to want them for ourselves."

The Russo-Turkish treaty was the subject of a debate in the United States Senate yesterday morning, in which the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations took a prominent part. Mr. Davis, the author of the much-discussed resolution on the Monroe doctrine, spoke on behalf of the committee as follows:—"The news of this alliance, if confirmed, means that Russia will be allowed to move her armies across the Turkish border, which will result in the immediate settlement of the Armenian question. If France has entered into an alliance with Russia and Turkey, it means that the fleets of those countries will control the Mediterranean, which means more than any one can now foresee. It also means that England will have something to do besides bullying the United States."

By the way, Mr. Davis's resolution, so initiated in England, has been repudiated by President Cleveland as "inopportune and unfortunate." Mr. Wolcott in the Senate has made a noble speech in favour of England and against the President's message. Mr. Wolcott alluded to the brave and dignified attitude of this country when threatened by the whole world, and said he was proud of being descended from the English race. His speech had a very great effect, and the truth is the American statesman are aiding us in our difficulty with Venezuela, and their good intentions will be met half way on this side. Apparently England and America are on the best of terms. Both begin to see and to own the monstrousness of a war between nations so intimately connected in commerce, literature and domestic feeling as well as by blood. Lord Salisbury seems willing to extend his degrees of arbitration so long as British colonists already settled shall not be disturbed, on whichever side of the Schomburgk line they may be. Similar concessions will be made to Venezuela. For relations with the United States being easier and the Armenian Question no longer on our hands, the interest of the moment seems to be gravitating once more towards Egypt which, as far as we are concerned, is now the Eastern Question."

January 29th.

In the *Westminster Gazette* of the 27th inst. the heading I have taken forms the motto under the royal arms over the porch of the "The British Empire, unlimited—The Greatest Show on Earth—All the Best Bits Secured—See our Special Agents in Crown Colonies—Under the Personal Management of Mr. Joseph Pushful."

It is not often that our political caricaturists are very profound, but Mr. Gould is a politician as well as an artist. By accident or design he is a hard hitter. He is now one of the editorial staff of the paper his pen and pencil arm. He is allowed full liberty. His caricatures do not always tally with the sentiments of the journal, but they fully represent a strong and sound type of Radicalism above ordinary party prejudices and unsoftened by middle-class cant and virtuous fads. In the *Times* of the same date—27th—you will find the first connected and authentic account we have received of the Jameson raid. I refer to the *Times* because it has space for full reports. Otherwise all the papers contain the same account in various degrees of abbreviation. It is taken from the *Cape Times*, and is a report of an interview with Captain Thatchers, a volunteer aide-de-camp of Sir E. Willoughby, the military chief of the Jameson expedition. Captain Thatchers joined the troops as they crossed the frontier, and gives a faithful narrative of the ride, the attack, the defeat, the dropping freely of the men, and of the final surrender. He himself, not being in uniform, escaped by pretending to be a newspaper correspondent. The dear good natured Boers, who almost shed tears at the sight of some of our youthful troopers they had to shoot at, and who afterwards treated their prisoners so well, were equally obliging to the "correspondent." He was tall and thin, and got through the lines comically dressed in the clothes of a kind burglar who was short and fat. My business at this moment is not the narrative. But I may say from Captain Thatchers's account, that our early information was more or less correct. The nominally English troopers—they were mostly Afrianders, or what we should call Creoles—numbered 480. The rest, making up the total of between 600 and 700, were blacks—that is to say native horse-leaders and bearers. Captain Thatchers describes the battles at Krugersdorp and Boomkop as a fight between the troopers in the open and "puffs of smoke." After the surrender the Boers, hitherto invisible, seemed to start out of the earth in all directions and swarmed round the ill-fated band. The number of the Boers he estimates at 3,000 to 4,000. This, however, may be exaggerated. But Thatchers is an old soldier who has seen a great deal of service in India and elsewhere. His narrative is plain and unvarnished. He is not likely to be much mistaken. He says the Bechuana police were the finest body of men he ever saw, and Jameson is the finest fellow that ever breathed. In addition to the documents named, I must draw your attention to a letter published in *Our Land* from Mr. Schreiner, late Attorney General of Cape Colony, and consequently a colleague of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Schreiner denounces the whole affair at Johannesburg and Mafeking as a "Capitalist conspiracy." You will also see of about the same date certain opinions of the provincial press in England and Scotland in regard to the celebrated letter sent by the Uitlanders in Johannesburg to Dr. Jameson. Of this letter there seem to be different versions. One published by the *Times* of January 1st. Another by Reuters which was received via Berlin. The supposition is that the letter published so early by the *Times* never came from Jameson or from Mafeking but from Capetown only, where like its duplicate or rough draft in Johannesburg it had been kept in readiness by the conspirators. Like Jameson's impetuous ride, the publication of the letter in the *Times*—the London organ of the conspiracy—was premature. The whole thing was blundered, and was finally smashed by the astuteness of "Oom Paul," who entertained the revolutionists in Johannesburg with an armistice while he netted Jameson and his men.

This, as you see, is the old idea we had from the first, but we had no evidence beyond imperfect telegraphic despatches. Evidence now abounds that Jameson and his troopers were to have been followed by the Rhodesian horse from Bulawayo, and that everyone excepting the British Government and the dual directors of the Chartered Company in London knew that the objective of the forces collected on the Trans-

vaal frontier was Johannesburg. Some have the audacity to say that the motive of all these military preparations was to indemnify the Chartered Company for its disappointments in gold-seeking in Mashoesland and Matabeleland by the possession of the mineral wealth of the Rand; others with more charity and we hope more truth, say the only object was to hasten the conservative Boer mind in acknowledging the necessity of granting civil rights and religious education to immigrants in the South African Republic. Of these matters we shall know more when the "Moors" with Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrives. Bad luck seems to follow him. The ship's machinery broke down. She will be three or four days late. Jameson for his impetuosity is appropriately doomed to steam 8 to 10 knots in an old transport. Parliament, which assembles on the 11th prox. will be getting into a train when he lands amid the cheers of an enthusiastic populace who see no wrong in the man who risks his life to save women and children and for the honour of "Mother England." This is the title of a patriotic song sung nightly by Mr. Colin Cooper in the "Ship Girl" at the Gaiety. The character he takes is that of a returned colonial millionaire. His get-up is superb, and he sings with all manly vigour and action of a fair business man who voice—such as he has—said sublimated by "fizz" and the tunes of patriotic sentiment. When we think of all this, why does Mr. Gould caricature the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain? He at least, if he contributed to the capture of Jameson, saved the nation from the charge of filibustering. Mr. Gould must have thought that Mr. Pushful, like Esop's trumpet, could not help to filibuster. In a mild way he did. One can filibuster with "special lines" as well as with rifles and maxims. The Germans are adepts at special lines and hate us as rivals. For the same reason they are not prodigal in their applause of their Emperor's late action towards this country. I am told that two rascally young medical students knocked a German's hat over his eyes in a London street a day or two ago. As soon as he could see and find his voice he said—"You think because the German Emperor is a fool we are all damn fools? The German, I am informed, turned to and gave the students a good drubbing. I hope he did. The Germans, as you will see again by this mail, although I have alluded to the subject in my late letters, are very sore at finding their English business falling off. They say it is not because the English provocations, but because German goods, as they will always be, but because the political situation has fairly routed the English merchants and manufacturers to emulate the industry and pushfulness of the German commercial travellers. This "pushfulness" used to be called by many virtuous epithets, such as perseverance, emulation, competition, and inculcated in the young mind as one of the noblest of qualities. Parson, pedagogue and professor of political economy meant well. Not being philosophers, they did not remember that in the abstract there are no such things as virtues and vices. Practically a vice may be an exaggerated virtue; a diseased acquisitiveness becomes lust. Many of the wonders of our age have been due to capitalism, under the style of free trade, has become corrupt, and at this moment betrays Paris and Berlin, London, New York and Johannesburg. The attendant red spectre is after all war, not socialism. Socialism glows rather with the coming sun that will not foster such growths as Panama and Tongkin, Gouda, Balfours, Rhodes, "pushful Joes" and German bagmen."

January 31st.

The near approach of the opening of Parliament, and Mr. John Morley's speech at Abroath, together with the absence of any fresh sensation from distant lands, bring back the public mind to something like a normal condition. To the condition in which we were supposed to be before Presidents, Emperors, Foreign Ministers, and the great set of Chartered Companies and the great set of Chartered Companies and the great set of Chartered Companies, we have all sinned and we know it, and repent. He prays to whatever power his agnosticism will allow, that repentance will not come to late. His first speech in the North in his electoral campaign is mainly occupied with foreign affairs, which shows how well he knew that with the hard-headed Scots of the North the dominating question was not only the position of the foreign affairs of this country, but the causes of that position, as far as they could be traced to the action of the Unionist Government. Mr. Morley's speech is a protest against the meanness which under the pretence of "all parties combining in presence of a common danger" would ask us to pass a sponge over the past. He says that Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Olney's despatch, to forget the obvious connection of a portion of society that supports the government with the capitalists of Johannesburg; to blink at the sins of omission that must have been great, when, as Mr. Morley reminds us, only in October last, Mr. Curzon, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had the audacity to compare the general responsibility of foreign government towards this country under the wise policy of Lord Salisbury, with their towns when the State was guided by Lord Rosebery, and in the beginning of the year the British Foreign Office was perhaps the most surprised at finding this country threatened, hated, and isolated. Mr. Morley is no vulgar politician. He is so impartial and philosophic in his view it is doubtful if he can ever be a politician at all. He is not a man either to bow before success or sneer ungenerously at failure. He makes all allowances for the difficulties of the Armenian question and renders full justice to Mr. Chamberlain's promptitude, a promptitude which, as Mr. Morley shows, not only saved the country from the disgrace of Jameson's defeat, but from the immense political difficulties that would have been occasioned by his success. In fact to go on quoting Mr. Morley's speech would be only to repeat what has been said again and again. There can be no two opinions about the whole thing. The proof of it is that while the Chancellor of the Exchequer tries to draw the scent from the incapacity of the Government, by swaggering about our naval power, the rumour of Lord Salisbury's resignation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still ripe. The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Arthur Balfour and Lord Lansdowne have each been named as his probable successor. Most likely it will be Lord Lansdowne, as he is the only one

of the three who can speak French idiomatically. Lord Dufferin has been named, but he is too old. The Tory party will leave no stone unturned to maintain Lord Salisbury at the foreign office. He is their most showy representative. But his health is not equal to the activity that will be required at the head of the foreign department for many months to come, even if peace is preserved; our whole diplomatic body want retraining. Lord Salisbury is apt to put third rate men into important diplomatic posts, because they are of Tory families or old servants, or for any reason but the right in times like the present. It would be invidious to mention names but there are one or two diplomats who have no business to be in the positions they hold.

The official publication of the Report by Mr. Shipley to the British Government on the massacres in Armenia has given rise to expressions of opinion showing how determined people are to see what they each want to see. On the strength of the Report the *Daily Chronicle* comes forth with an indignant article evidently from the pen of some nonconformist divine and written in the declamatory language of a Hebrew prophet, to claim that the horrors of the events were at last proved and called for vengeance. On the other side the *Morning Post*, an inveterate old Turk, says that Mr. Shipley's Report justifies the action of His Majesty—the Sultan—and points with glo to the official exposure of the gross exaggerations of atrocity mongers. Of course, neither of these journals is fair or correct. It is quite true that as far as the massacres of Sassoon are concerned, the victims are numbered by hundreds instead of by thousands as at first asserted; and it is also true that the Armenians were in revolt at the instigation of emissaries of the Sultan, and that the Report does not extend to the later massacres at Trabizonde and other places, and the horrors

vouched for in the Report itself are sufficiently heart-rending, and sufficiently discreditable to those of the great powers who for paltry political reasons allowed them to continue. This country under Lord Salisbury is blameless. If at the commencement Lord Salisbury could have done more than he did, it is not easy to say how, when within the last few days Europe has been startled by the rumour of a Russo-Turkish alliance which if technically denied from St. Petersburg is still generally believed in as foreshadowing future arrangements in case of need. France is supposed to be privy if not a party to the arrangement. In the meantime we are feeling as anxious in the United States in favour of intervention in behalf of the Armenians. Some distressing accounts appear in today's papers of atrocities which occurred at Aintab in December. The report is written by an American medical lady and missionary, Dr. Caroline Hamilton. But it is not likely that at the present juncture of affairs the United States will shut up its doors and refuse to have anything to do with the Christian populations of Asia Minor. But after the coronation of the Tsar in May next Russia will most likely undertake this duty for a consideration. The consideration, whatever it may be, will not directly affect the United States, who will be well occupied with their own internal politics, even supposing the English-hatred which exists in some of the States is allayed by the good sense of both nations. The Eastern question will then remain a principal point between England and Russia. If united, and if they kicked aside "traditional policies" they could preserve peace. Newspaper paragraphs are sorry indicators of a nation's feeling, and nothing but the following straw may be worth noticing:—"The *Novosti*, in an article published under the heading of 'The Power of England,' points out that nations have often been so weak as for example Russia in 1854 and France in 1870, for their illusions concerning the supposed weakness of their adversaries, and observes that the same result might happen now in the case of Germany, if that Power cherished similar illusions with regard to Great Britain. The *Novosti* says:—

"We recognise the enormous real power of Great Britain, who, with her possessions, covers an area of 29,000,000 square kilometres, and numbers 375,000,000 of subjects. It is true that she can only dispose in time of war of an army of 880,000 men, but her geographical position, on the other hand, requires far fewer defenders than are required by the Continental Powers of Europe. Moreover, Great Britain has a formidable fleet of 747 vessels, unrivalled by the fleet of any other State. In fact, Great Britain, with her high standard of civilisation, the great energy of her people, and her immense wealth, commands such vast resources as to render her a most formidable opponent for the Power which proposed to enter into a conflict with her under a false impression of her real strength."

THE FEBRUARY GOLD SPECULATION.

The gold speculation of the month of February revives "Saudades" it takes us back three years, to the never-to-be-forgotten days of the new Government of Spain, with its parent brand of optimism and regeneration. In those days of optimistic aberration the wave of hope swept over the gold market and hurled gold down to 170% premium; all would have gone well, the gold premium would have fallen to 150%, grateful governments would have erected statues to Sanz-Pena, but Finance Minister Romero could not "shoot his mouth." His gruesome words upset the market and put up gold thirty points in as many days. Last month witnessed a similar tidal wave of hope and optimism: the premium was driven from 282½% in January to 200% last month, but at the last moment "surgit amari aliquid" in the shape of yellow fever in Belgrano, and the market is again on the rise. The fetes that favoured the bears so long are again behind them, and all the hopes of carrying the fall into March are now blasted. It is over this.

If we look at the gold speculation of Feb. we see that the volume of business showed a decided revival. The following figures show the aggregate of operations at the two rings daily:—

	Jan.	1st Ring	2nd Ring
1st.....	\$ gold	\$ gold	
2nd.....	1,000,000	250,000	
3rd.....	1,200,000	640,000	
4th.....	970,000	857,000	
5th.....	800,000	350,000	
6th.....	940,000	342,000	
7th.....	780,000	457,000	
8th.....	1,050,000	235,000	
9th.....	820,000	347,000	
10th.....	878,000	634,000	
11th.....	1,080,000	772,000	
12th.....	1,050,000	281,000	
13th.....	1,150,000	603,000	
14th.....	800,000	19,000	
15th.....	955,000	516,000	
16th.....	1,100,000	—	
17th.....	1,500,000	787,000	
18th.....	1,220,000	576,000	
19th.....	1,322,000	851,000	
20th.....	1,430,000	649,000	
21st.....	1,200,000	631,000	
22nd.....	1,007,000	697,000	
23rd.....	1,800,000	—	
24th.....	1,800,000	—	
25th.....	—	—	
26th.....	—	—	
27th.....	—	—	
28th.....	—	—	
29th.....	—	—	
30th.....	—	—	
31st.....	—	—	
Total.....	25,360,000	11,183,000	

RESUMES.

	\$ gold
First Ring.....	25,360,000
Second Ring.....	11,183,000
Total.....	37,700,000
Daily Average.....	1,617,000

These figures compare as follows with January last:—

	Total gold Daily Average
January.....	\$ gold \$ gold
February.....	32,825,000 1,313,000
February.....	37,190,000 1,617,000

The fall in prices can be gauged from the following table in which we also compare the prices of February 1895. Gold this time last year was 20 points higher, viz:—

Price of 1000 gold in papers dollars:—

February 1895 January 1896

	m/n	m/n
1st.....	317.50	330.90
2nd.....	316.00	330.90
3rd.....	317.40	330.90
4th.....	316.80	—
5th.....	318.30	—
6th.....	316.50	330.50
7th.....	315.50	330.90
8th.....	315.50	330.90
9th.....	—	332.50
10th.....	316.20	331.50
11th.....	315.10	331.00
12th.....	312.00	—
13th.....	311.80	331.10
14th.....	314.00	330.00
15th.....	312.20	329.40
16th.....	312.70	329.70
17th.....	—	329.60
18th.....	—	329.40
19th.....	315.50	—
20th.....	312.20	329.00
21st.....	310.20	328.80
22nd.....	309.40	328.30
23rd.....	—	328.40
24th.....	306.00	322.30
25th.....	302.00	319.50
26th.....	301.00	—
27th.....	302.50	319.00
28th.....	301.70	319.50
29th.....	300.00	322.50
30th.....	320.80	—
31st.....	—	320.90

RESUMES.

	\$ gold
Highest.....	318.50
Lowest.....	300.00
Average.....	311.31

IMPORTANT AUCTION.

Ring out your bells auctioneers! Send the bell man round the town and suburbs! Ring, Ring! In Ireland they always send the bell man round, to ring for an auction, and in Litchfield and many other towns in England, even to this day they ring a big bell over the town to announce an auction. Why not introduce the same custom in Buenos Aires?

On next Tuesday the greatest auction ever heard of in the Plate comes off. The Highland Scot Canning Co. establishment at Espeleta, on the road to Quilmes, will be sold off by order of the court to the highest bidder. Messrs. Roman Bravo and Co. auctioneers, have published a pamphlet form the list of things to be sold, 32 closely printed pages. This monster auction begins at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and continues until Friday when the sun goes down, and the whole establishment is open to inspection since the 20th of February.

The auction of this once magnificent establishment brings tears into our eyes, and is another reminder of the sorrows of the Platense Co., of which we treated the other day. Here we have the grandest and greatest meat factory, started by men experienced in the trade and backed up by strong Liverpool capital, close on a million sterling, coming to the most conspicuous grief, closed and shut up for years and finally sold under the hammer, not in one single lot as a going concern, but by piecemeal to suit the pockets of a lot of "bachichas" and Napolitanos, the real Autolycus of the Plate.

In the history of the Platense Co., and its sorrows, we gave our readers an instance of how a French tailor in Montevideo, who increased his earnings by playing the hide in the Solis every night, stepped from the orchestra to the bridge of river steamer, stuck to the steamer and made a fortune in the very river and on the very route where a pack of Glasgow ship and steam owners and millionaires dropped over a million sterling. The lesson is a tremendous one, yet the sale of this Highland Scot Canning Co. is still sweeter, and shows how individual energy and economy triumphs in this country without a brass farthing at its back, whilst big bloated Companies, with grand staff and the best skilled labour, go down headlong either from doing too much business, or knowing more than any one else as to the management.

It was towards the close of the year 1865 that a middle aged gentleman, a native of Schleswig Holstein, who had been for some years a road contractor in Brazil, arrived in Buenos Aires in search of a cheap, decent site for starting a small concern for boiling and preserving meat. Mr. Giebert was that man; he found the cold shoulder everywhere in Buenos Aires, and the Government refused to give him the slightest support or exemption from taxes. He left Buenos Aires disgusted and annoyed and went up the Uruguay where he met our old friend and countryman, the late James Lowry, who took him by the hand, and gave him all the land he wanted in Fray Bentos for a song; and there Mr. Giebert anchored and founded by his strong arm and his unconquered energy, the greatest meat factory the world ever saw.

Nothing could be smaller than Mr. Giebert's beginning, nothing in the annals of trade more splendid than his success. He got a few pots and pans together, and in a straw thatched mud "ranchito" he began operations, with his wife and children to help him. His dream was to carry out Baron Liebig's theory as to extracting the essence of meat. Operating first on a cow a day, he continued his labors which even at the outset promised success. He worked hard and steady night and day, and reached a killing of three animals a day. Liebig watched with intense interest his labors, the little tins of extract were sent to Europe, and Mr. Giebert feeling his way and wanting more machinery and more capital, went to Europe. The only friend he found in London to offer him a helping hand was Baron Maua, but in Antwerp and Brussels he met with sympathy and support. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Gunther and a few others backed him up, and Mr. Giebert crossed over to Glasgow to superintend the making of certain machinery unknown to engineers and machinists for his new fabric in Fray Bentos. All Glasgow stared at the queer name of the place, Fray Bentos, and the queer machinery ordered.

On a bright May morning long ago (1868), we took one of the Saltea steamers in company with Mr. Giebert and went up to Fray Bentos to see the new fabric he had just put up, and which allowed for the killing of 300 animals a day. Giebert still lived in his little ranchito, his wife was in Europe, but his daughters were with him and acting as his secretaries. We remember the girls well, as they were the only girls in the whole Banda Oriental who wore no crinolines or "miriaguas." When we returned to Buenos Aires, we published a description of the factory, which Mr. Giebert had published in almost every paper in Europe. Mr. Haycraft, and others, engaged in the saladero business, laughed at the *STANDARD* and Mr. Giebert and his business and publicly stated on the old Boles in Calle San Martin that the day was not far off when we should all see Giebert's pots and pans pitched into the Uruguay, and old Giebert smashed up, and walking the streets of Buenos Aires with the tail of his shirt out—all the saladeristas of the Plate made a dead set against Giebert and his extract. They all laughed but Giebert laughed the longest. The business of the Fray Bentos fabric rose, and the company built Giebert a palace for a residence. Giebert left this little mud ranchito and gave up his simple fare of puchero and asado. Champagne breakfasts and dinners awaited every guest from Buenos Aires, and soon high living and good fare told on Mr. Giebert who closed his chapter at the comparatively early age of about 60. But the seed Giebert had sown bore good fruit, and the foundation he laid mocked every crisis of trade and every competition.

The management of the factory passed into the hands of an equally superior man, Mr. Croker, who enlarged, extended and developed the business to such an extent that the little factory became a large town, and new trades were discovered in the very offal etc. which in Giebert's days were thrown away. Croker perfected what Giebert began, and the Liebig factory of Fray Bentos to-day stands a monument of success, perhaps unparalleled in the annals of commerce. The £20 shares are at 240 per cent premium.

We give our readers the foregoing memo about this most successful of all meat companies, since they come to us as appropos on the occasion of this sad Espeleta. Highland Scot Canning Co. auction that comes off on Tuesday.

Had they started in a small way in Espeleta like Giebert, they would probably be killing 1000 a day now, and all would be life and stir instead of desolation and ruin. Giebert never in his palmy days had such a start as the Espeleta Co. yet he rose to fame, fortune and the most brilliant success, whilst the Highland Scot Canning Company that started into existence a sort of Quilmes Minerva—from the breeches pockets of the millionaire butchers of Liverpool—all ready cut and dry to begin killing at the rate of 2,000 animals a day, and to such sudden and conspicuous grief that many of the materials that were brought out from old England to complete the factory were never even used, and will be now knocked down to some itinerant Quilmes tinkers.

We extract from our last handbook published 3 years ago the following about this Espeleta factory as it shows the magnitude of the concern when started.—Espeleta (15 miles S. of the dock of the Nelson ton and railway) is the seat of the Nelson Meat-factory, supposed to be the largest in the world. The principal building is a quadrangle 3-stories high, with a length of 600 feet on each side, covering 3 acres English. The name of the establishment is the Highland Scot Canning Co., and it comprises 10 distinct sections, all lit by electricity and gas. The gas is made on the spot, and the electric light is produced by four powerful engines and four double dynamos. There are 5 huge boilers, besides hydraulic machinery, pumping department &c. No less than 300 different kinds of machinery are in use. The Company make their own tins and boxes. There are 400 dwellings for work-people. Such is the vastness of the whole establishment, that 600 barrelled cattle can be killed, cut

IN BELGRANO.

THE TURNVEREIN MASKED BALL.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH

INTERVIEW WITH CARUSSO.

erence. His counsel will ask the Court of Appeal to revoke the sentence. We hope the Court will do no such thing, as Caruso richly deserves to be shot, not once but times over if it were possible.

TUESDAY

no! "Pas si vite!" The Cubans in
and elsewhere and our cousin Se-
Morgan in Washington are a little
previous". Weyler is not exactly
d to take to his ships as yet. Yes-
y we received from Paris a copy of
República Cubana. It is a nice paper
we salute it; but like other great
s and people, it's ahead of its time.

menia and the Transvaal out of his head. Menelik seems to have fallen in a trap in Abyssinia, and are looking very serious in that respect. There is no longer any doubt that the Italian force is helping Mrs. Menelik to escape. The Italians

...from Chile yesterday; but a present colleague promises "novedades de importancia" from that quarter in a wife's so we live in hope. months forward "H-

no chance of our obtaining the
address of Professor Anderson,
leading wizard, for whom his
us a letter from Chile two
go, and we are most anxious to
at to him.

artistic design and low price. Footwear is the best means of keeping us. We recommend our readers who be wise in time, to pay an early Calle Artes. We understand many of our readers have been this shipment to the

Mir
 Sta
 wis
 but
 clai
 7
 sid
 cor
 the
 Cul
 late
 der
 2
 A. M.
 he
 tion
 Th
 too
 on
 T
 and
 will
 at l
 out
 or
 She
 stol
 N
 h
 ty2
 last
 mili
 ous
 man
 othe
 One
 of t
 land
 trea
 epis
 are
 day
 reac
 sess
 not
 at o
 need
 ever
 war
 stipu
 For
 been
 "Lan
 Buea
 the
 the
 place
 histo
 out
 tion
 for 2
 age
 late
 out
 to be
 unpou
 Thes
 1.
 Grea
 adva
 Will
 furni
 put
 2.
 sound
 away
 and t
 3.
 ing h
 which
 Cuba
 5
 expedi
 enemi
 cost t
 Bene
 6.
 course
 as in

Pas
 Orisse
 Mes
 Becke
 son at
 C. W.
 born
 Whitt
 McPh
 E. Hu
 Lausa
 Flores
 ter, A
 W. R
 Brook

List
 dale
 Seco
 Monte
 —Mr.
 This
 Salo
 deo—
 Salo
 —Mes
 Junr
 card, L
 Gerra
 Meyer
 Rosa,
 Mme M
 Walk
 Crisky
 and ch
 Broou
 silla a
 and w
 Haywa
 and tw
 wife, M
 Mr. J.
 Mr. A
 Sefton
 Sydnex
 Salo
 Jordau
 Salo
 R. Ela
 Salo
 Baron
 Messrs
 Ioas Sa
 Mrs N.
 Salo
 —Mr. C
 Vige.

The t
 Europe
 Messrs
 me, J. S
 Geo. For
 Tomas I
 Mr. and
 mail, Mr
 Mr. Pabli
 Berg, an
 and Mrs
 Robinson

Commercial News.

Monday, February 24th 1896.

Minister Villanueva left last night for Bahia Blanca accompanied by the Italian Minister Count Antonicelli, Chief of the Staff Garcia, Messrs. Bustos, Moreno, Wilson and Brian. Several towns along the route wished to salute the distinguished party but Mr. Villanueva politely but firmly declined such burden some honours.

The resident Dons won't look the same side of the street as our North American cousins, so angry are they at the vote of the Washington Senate to recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents. It is too late in the day. The patriots are evidently losing ground.

At the request of the Rev. Dr. Smith, A.M., we publish to-day an article which he has handed to us on Sunday describing by golf playing and other games. There is no doubt about it: there is both too much work and too much play here on Sundays.

The Strawberry railway is under weigh, and the first rails are being laid. The station will soon be laid. The site for the station at Bahia Blanca has already been marked out. By the way, has anyone seen or heard anything of our Strawberry cow? She has strayed away from us. Probably stolen.

Now that the recruiting sergeant at home is distributing more of Her Majesty's shillings, than he has done for the last forty years, it is not surprising that the military spirit is becoming more and more every day, and there is a revived demand for the novels of Grant, Lever and other writers of military tales and history. One of the most interesting of the books of the day is "The Lost Possessions of England," by Mr. Walter Freeman Lord, who treats with considerable ability of certain episodes in our Imperial history which are well worth pondering at the present day. The title may be a surprise to some readers who are well aware that past sessions England has gained, but have not heard or cared to hear of those which at one time or other, she has lost. It need hardly be said, however, that almost every treaty by which one of our great wars has been terminated has contained stipulations of a "give and take" character.

For longer or shorter periods we have been in actual possession of Dunkirk, Tangier, Minorca, Cuba, Manila, Corsea, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, Java, and the Ionian Islands. Mr. Lord describes the taking and the giving up of all these places without going back to more ancient history (Calais, Guienne, &c.), and without speaking of the very recent transaction by which we exchanged Heligoland for Zanzibar. He had the great advantage of receiving constant advice from the late Sir John Sellar, and quotes that eminent writer's idea of the "lessons" which are to be learnt from such a survey as that upon which the writer has been engaged. These lessons are—

1. The advantage to a sea power like Great Britain of an extended Empire—an advantage very bluntly pointed out to Sir William Draper in the secret instructions furnished to that officer prior to his departure for Mexico.
2. The value in Imperial policy of the sound business principle of not throwing away rubbish—as illustrated by Tangier and the present situation in Morocco.
3. The paramount importance of studying local climatic conditions—no neglect of which precaution cost us 5,000 men in Cuba.
4. The folly of intrusting important expeditions (even against incompetent enemies) to untold leaders—a folly which cost us 5,000 men and the province of Buenos Ayres.
5. The disastrous effects of a weak course of action in equivocal situations—as in the Ionian Islands.

Arrivals.

Passengers arrived per P. N. C. S. S. Orissa:—
Messrs James Green F. Wagner, Hugh Beckett, Charles S. Holland, H. F. Hopson and wife, A. MacDonald, C. Hughes, C. W. S. Hopson, J. Skinner, W. Thorburn, Alfred and Edward Forga, R. P. Whitaker, Mrs. Rogers and child, Miss McPhee, Mr. James Harle, Messrs George E. Hulme, C. Rose Jones, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Lauson and child, Messrs S. D. L. Hall, Flores, Edwards, Miss Lawett, Mrs. Porter, Antonio P. Jorda, Juan C. Tejada, W. Russell, Jose M. Pondo, and W. R. Brookings.

List of passengers arrived per S. Magdalen:—

Second-class from Southampton for Montevideo:—Mr. Edgar Watts.
Third-class from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo:—Mr. Policarpo Gonzalez.
Saloon from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo:—Mrs. Emilia Rodriguez.
Saloon from Southampton for B. Ayres:—Messrs Ulmann, Victor Rocha, Weigall junr., M. Pilcher, Ed. Warner, W. H. Goddard, H. Randolph, F. W. O'Dwyer, J. R. Garratt, H. Dobson, A. Miller, B. J. A. Meyer, Revd. Mother Superior, Rosa, Revd. Mother Assistant, Pichler, Mrs. Maria Louisa, Miss Gertrude, Mr. F. Walker, Captain Comper, Mr. J. W. McCrisky, Mrs. E. Barton, Mrs. E. Horseshill and child, Mr. J. W. Hunter, Mr. Frank Brouto and two children, General Mansilla and man servant, Messrs L. Verhorst and wife, J. Mustill, L. Hayward, Cecil Hayward, G. R. Holden, Mrs. Kate Cooke and two daughters, Mr. E. Le Brun and wife, Mr. A. Dickenson, wife and child, Mr. J. Fernandez, brother and two sisters, Mr. A. Clarke, Mr. H. Barnes, Miss C. Sefton, Miss Marcelles and sister, Miss Sydney, Miss Amy Leslie, Miss B. Grace.
Saloon from Vigo for B. Ayres—Dr. F. Jordan.
Saloon from Bahia for B. Ayres—Mr. R. Illa.
Saloon from Rio Janeiro for B. Ayres—Baron del Prat, wife and two children, Messrs. Fonty, Montros, Carlos Bronchi, Ios Sarawa, Jose Gonzalez, R. de Otero, Mrs. N. E. Taylor and two daughters.
Saloon from Southampton for B. Ayres—Mr. C. Cooke and 82 third-class from Vigo.

Departures.

Thursday, February 27th.
The following passengers will leave for Europe to-morrow on the P. S. Poros:—Messrs. Chas. Louis Temple, Geo. R. Holmes, J. Smith, N. S. Cook, F. E. Githens, Geo. Forsyth, Mr. McKinlay, Manuel Rojo, Tomas Lord, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Tristan Ortiz, Mr. Abel Du mail, Mrs. Dunmail, Mr. J. Pitt, Miss Pitt, Mr. Pablo Arriaran, Mr. and Mrs. Adolfo Berg and family, Mrs. Echeperay, Mr. and Mrs. Carouche and family, Mr. C. P. Robinson and 53 third-class.

The Pacific steamer Orissa's mails were delivered to-day. She brings dates from London to last inst. The papers are full of the death of Lord Leighton, echoes of the feeling in the United Kingdom and the United States. The Orissa, which is today Argentina's foremost champion in London, has its usual friendly notices about this country. The recent rise in stocks confirms all our colleagues has been preaching for the last six months.

The works on the high road from Gral. Acha in the Pampa to Chosmalal are steaming ahead. Captain Vallee is in charge, and Major Luyones left Hual yesterday, to run over the road and report on the progress made.

In spite of a superficial lethargy in the live-stock shipping business, caused by low prices in Europe and high prices held out for here by the estancieros, that there is still superabundant vitality in the trade is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Wright, the well-known fitter, has received instructions from the firm of Lamport and Holt to fix up 28 of their steamers to receive stock—a wholesale order.

Messrs. Roth and Co., well-known estancieros of Pergamino and San Nicolas, are making preparations to go in for extensive shipments, opening up the Antwerp and Hamburg markets if restrictions are removed, and they have about one thousand steers and 100,000 wethers ready to put aboard, all from their own four estancias.

A new departure in the wine producing industry in this country is a frigorific chamber put up by Messrs Urbina and Medici in their splendid vineyard in Caucete, San Juan. The engine is 100 horse power and can turn out 20 tons of ice per day, the object of the chamber being to keep the wines at a constant unvarying temperature. The whole establishment will be lit by electricity, so that when the works are finished there will be question about its being the finest place of its kind in the whole country.

At the "licitacion" of 250 shares of La Edificadora Company the following were offered:—

250 at 74.99
50 at 75
440 at 78.55
90 at 90

In March 500 shares more will be called in, making 1,500 withdrawn for the 6 months. A dividend of 4 to 4 1/2 % is calculated on next month.

Thursday, February 25th.
A crowd of well-known bankers, railway-managers, capitalists and estancieros arrived at the Plaza Constitucion this morning from Mar del Plata. Mr. R. A. Thurnham was back in his banking parlour to-day, and Mr. Barrow in his railway parlour in the Plaza Constitucion. Our Senior-editor, Mr. E. T. Mulhall, came back also this morning.

The following is the new Board of Management of the City of Buenos Aires Mortgage Bank Co. Messrs. Luis Garcia, A. Bracht, A. Moen, Suplentes—Jose Moreno, Gaston Mallmann, A. Mercier, Jos. Peré, A. Rodriguez-Orey, Syndic—C. A. Alfaro, Suplente—A. Lodoia.
Mr. J. P. Whiteman was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Rio Grande. He states that the Brazilian market is absorbing such large quantities of Argentine products that it is time for Argentina to make some concessions in the customs tariff. Mr. Rice of the American man-of-war Newark was also welcomed on his arrival from Montevideo: he says the Yankee will come up shortly for a month or two in these waters.

Argentina's meat export to port of Liverpool alone was as follows for the year 1895:—

Live-stock—Steers 13,465, head wethers 112,151, horses 111 head. Total 125,727 head.

Frozen meat—Wethers 1,449,825, quarters 108,159, quarters head 10,969, hogs 145.

Liverpool on the other hand sent us 27 horses; 316 cows, 1,983 head sheep and 188 pigs, all fine stock. This gives an insight, if any were needed, into the importance of the trade, accounting for the stern opposition that the Government's prohibitive measures have met with.

The news of the formation of a land company in Antwerp to take up and work all stretch or stretches of camp in Paraguay has given tone to the advice from Asuncion, where the business seems to have created an excellent impression, and used as our friends the Paraguayans are to seeing their country made the object for the investment of capital on a large scale. This new concern is styled the Rural Belga Sud America, the capital being 2,250 shares of 500 francs each, or say 1,125,000 francs, which ten Belgian merchants have consigned, so that there is no doubt about the business in spite of the details being kept in reserve.

The Valvulino Oil supplied to the Navy by the leading firm of J. A. Bonnet and Co. were so favourably reported upon by the Engineers of Captain Barriard's squadron that Government ordered the Intendencia de Marina to contract with Messrs Bonnet and Co. for a supply of 9,000 cases. We understand the contract was signed this morning, and we congratulate this firm on their success.

A shiver ran through the shipping market to-day, as the bottom, which had begun to show pronounced signs of collapsing yesterday, went completely to pieces, the brokers being as solemnly disconsolate as mutes at a funeral or guests at a Banquet's Ghost spectacle. When 12 shillings to load here, for Liverpool was announced, apprehensions began to loom up; shortly afterwards a like rate to load in Rosario was quoted, and the market went pallid, but when a shilling to load wheat for Germany was announced the panic flushed up to its height, and there was not a leg left to stand on, ships hanging around for nothing—a gift. The demurrage was awful, though not to say quite unexpected, as with very heavy tonnage due produce arrivals were getting lower every day, which some of the keenest of Mother Carey's chickens took advantage of to step in and place what they could. It is an awful time, truly, though there is one redeeming feature about it, and that is matters could not be blacker or worse than they are at present, so that any change must be for the better.

The ss. Arara which left La Plata on Saturday last, under the command of Captain Kilgour, was one of the largest and most heavily drafted steamers which have visited this port. She carried an entire crew of some seventy Lasens who kept the ship in a spotless condition and made such cooks and servants that many families in Buenos Aires begged Captain Kilgour to leave his Indians behind him, but such are the strict laws of our Indian Empire, that Captains are under a heavy fine if they do not return their crews every two years back to their native shores. However, the gallant Captain assured his lucky friends that should it be his good luck to return to these hospitable shores he would bring a contingent of his gaily clad Hindoos, to relieve them from the great worry to housekeeping, which is the difficulty to find good domestics. It being the first experience of Captain Kilgour in these waters, on arrival he placed his steamer, fortunately, in the hands of Messrs. Sanson to find him a complete cargo of such a nature as to allow her heavy draft to leave river. These gentlemen succeeded in not only filling the ship but also secured a splendid deckload of cattle and sheep, so that the Arara sailed with a full complement, but not being a regular trader, and the most competent pilots of the Agents being engaged, it was left to the Captain's option to find a Pilot capable of taking his steamer on her heavy draft of 26 feet to sea. His choice fixed on Captain Pritchard, late of the Platense service. Mr. Sanson, on learning this, most naturally informed Captain Kilgour that though it was not his duty on a man well-known to him as one of the most popular River Captains, he rather doubted whether he could take his steamer to sea, and advised him to lessen the risk by taking his complement of coals, some five hundred tons, in Montevideo. However, such was the confidence that the captain placed in his pilot that he sailed and watered in La Plata Port, sailing with the locally unrecorded draft of 26 feet. Many were the bets that the ship would have to wait a higher river to sail, so that Messrs Sanson were pleased to receive a telegram from Montevideo stating the Arara had landed her pilot just twelve hours from La Plata, so that Captain Pritchard had almost raced his old command the ss. Venus, down the river. We are most pleased to see that our old friend means to remain on the river, where we have known him for over six years in the Platense Company, not only in voyages to Paraguay and Uruguay but also on the stormy South Coast in the Mercuro; in which good steamer he ran for two years, making voyages with clock work regularity, and was counted as the best coast Pilot, and often welcomed in San Blas bay when storms made the other coast ports impossible to enter, for he used to say that San Blas was the safest and most sheltered port he knew on the coast; his long experience of nine years in the Royal Mail Co. made him well acquainted with the deepest entrance to the River Plate.

and most heavily drafted steamers which have visited this port. She carried an entire crew of some seventy Lasens who kept the ship in a spotless condition and made such cooks and servants that many families in Buenos Aires begged Captain Kilgour to leave his Indians behind him, but such are the strict laws of our Indian Empire, that Captains are under a heavy fine if they do not return their crews every two years back to their native shores. However, the gallant Captain assured his lucky friends that should it be his good luck to return to these hospitable shores he would bring a contingent of his gaily clad Hindoos, to relieve them from the great worry to housekeeping, which is the difficulty to find good domestics. It being the first experience of Captain Kilgour in these waters, on arrival he placed his steamer, fortunately, in the hands of Messrs. Sanson to find him a complete cargo of such a nature as to allow her heavy draft to leave river. These gentlemen succeeded in not only filling the ship but also secured a splendid deckload of cattle and sheep, so that the Arara sailed with a full complement, but not being a regular trader, and the most competent pilots of the Agents being engaged, it was left to the Captain's option to find a Pilot capable of taking his steamer on her heavy draft of 26 feet to sea. His choice fixed on Captain Pritchard, late of the Platense service. Mr. Sanson, on learning this, most naturally informed Captain Kilgour that though it was not his duty on a man well-known to him as one of the most popular River Captains, he rather doubted whether he could take his steamer to sea, and advised him to lessen the risk by taking his complement of coals, some five hundred tons, in Montevideo. However, such was the confidence that the captain placed in his pilot that he sailed and watered in La Plata Port, sailing with the locally unrecorded draft of 26 feet. Many were the bets that the ship would have to wait a higher river to sail, so that Messrs Sanson were pleased to receive a telegram from Montevideo stating the Arara had landed her pilot just twelve hours from La Plata, so that Captain Pritchard had almost raced his old command the ss. Venus, down the river. We are most pleased to see that our old friend means to remain on the river, where we have known him for over six years in the Platense Company, not only in voyages to Paraguay and Uruguay but also on the stormy South Coast in the Mercuro; in which good steamer he ran for two years, making voyages with clock work regularity, and was counted as the best coast Pilot, and often welcomed in San Blas bay when storms made the other coast ports impossible to enter, for he used to say that San Blas was the safest and most sheltered port he knew on the coast; his long experience of nine years in the Royal Mail Co. made him well acquainted with the deepest entrance to the River Plate.

Wednesday, February 26th 1896.

All interested in Mining will be glad to learn that Dr. Joaquin Gonzalez who was entrusted with the task of revising the actual Mining Code has finished the job and will submit the revised code to the Session. It is to be hoped and presumed that this gentleman knows something about the business, but the question is if he has had any practical experience of mining laws in actual working, as if not his effort will not be much better than a more classical edition of the present unsatisfactory, impracticable code. What is required is practical reform, but we much fear that unless Dr. Gonzalez has put the business of his foot on the Congress will not do so, as it is odds that the new Code is approved, *libro cerrado*, without being discussed or even read. It is unfortunately only too probable however that there will be more pottering and tinkering than any solid reform.

Thursday, February 27th.

The Magdalena just entered, has brought out the following specie:—
£100,000 stg. to London and River Plate Bank.
£12,000 stg. to Fray Bentos Meat Company.

The Centro Azucarero held its annual general meeting yesterday. The report being read and approved. This report attributes the crisis in the sugar trade to over production and the disunion amongst the producers that balked all attempts of coping with the difficulty fairly. The new board of directors was then elected, being as follows:—Dr. Miguel M. Nogueira, President; Sr. Santiago Gallo, Vice-President; Sr. Mauricio Mayer, Federico Portillos and Juan Videla, vocales; Sr. Ota Benga, Teodoro De Barry and Juan Chazara, substitutes.

The preparations for the great Liguarian which show are getting ahead. The works in the Fabillon Argentine, which works ready commenced under the very able direction of Engineer Marini, and it is calculated that by April everything will be ready. The Customs' Committee to arrange details of the exhibits sent from abroad met to-day to discuss system of debarkation, inspection &c. The exhibition promises to be a great success and will mark an epoch in this line.

Advices from the Great Southern valley report that it has rained days and dogs there figuratively speaking of course, and the camps are in splendid order. Mr. Andres Jones and family have arrived down from their fine estancia at Choele-Choele, formerly the property of the late General Pulmar Diaz, and are now staying at Mr. Kincaid's house in the Carner, facing the Plaza.

The difficulty about getting the wheat seed for the Santa Fe farmers now is the price, as the pretensions of holders are considered very extreme, though the samples offered are a first class. It seems that the best offer as yet received is 15,000 quintals put aboard at Bahia Blanca at 7.00. The Santa Fe Government has appointed Messrs. Grandoli and Clusellas, two very practical men, to look after this business, and this appointment gives the greatest satisfaction.

Friday, February 28th 1896.

Paper-money is getting tighter every day and the "pase" in gold is growing, there is a great squeeze in some quarters. Paper discounts are quoted at 8 1/2 % per annum.

Telegrams from New York announce a shipment of 500,000 S. specie to Buenos Aires. Another telegram announces a shipment of 188,000 S. stg. from London, but we think this is a repetition of previous advices.

At Belleville, Cordoba, the Government has resolved to spend the magnificent sum of \$5000 in making an irrigation canal. Unless there is some mistake in the figures that canal will have to come down to the category of a small dry ditch. It rained for two hours continuously in this neighbourhood yesterday.

Mr. Reade, erstwhile of Barracas and who arrived up a short time ago from the Club after a very successful venture with umbrellas, knocked us completely out of time yesterday by the sledge-hammer declaration that the report of fresh water having been found at Port Madryn is all bosh. He says that the water may have been found but it is the gentle rain from heaven that has filled the bottom of some old well, and when it gives out they may get more by digging till the next rain comes—and not otherwise. Mr. Reade was so cocksure, that the strongest vernacular, about his data that we felt our heart collapsing again over the hope deferred. Sad, very.

The news from Chivilcoy is that the lack of rain is causing everything to put on a sere and yellow leafy appearance. The maize is already showing signs of drying up, whilst the camps are not much to look at either, parched up and consoling the looking.

On the other hand at Villa Constitucion the maize fields are so exuberant of life and promise that the farmers, anticipating a stand-from-under yield, are going to put up "galpones" to store the grain, and avert the usual damage from stacking out and exposure to all the changes of weather. This is a new departure that speaks well for the lessons that experience teacheth and with all events do away with the sorry spectacle of grain brought for exportation in such a plight that it is rejected by the purchasers.

A special lot of steers were shipped to-day from the "embarradero" in this port. They are part of a lot of four hundred sold from Esparillar in a long price, we believe, and we hope they may give the same good results. In any case these animals are calculated to do credit in England to the breeds of this country. They are only 3 1/2 years old, with a full Durham character and very heavy fit their flesh.

Cousin Jonathan's credit seems to be tolerably whole. Read this about the launching of his last fleet which was covered 4 times over and at a better price than last year. Few are averse, whether humble individuals or haughty nations, to accepting "temporary accommodation" at any time, but who would not take his hat off to such a wholesale circumstance as this—"The office of the Secretary of the Treasury was crowded on Wednesday by financiers at the opening of bids for the \$100,000,000 loan. The Rothschilds were represented. At noon the Controller announced that there had been scheduled 3,707 bids, representing \$300,212,500, at prices ranging from par to \$119 and a fraction. A number of bids which the committee had not had time to schedule would swell the total by at least \$75,000,000. Messrs. Morgan, Messrs. Harvey Fisk and Son, and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin bid as a syndicate for the whole amount at 110-6/8. Mr. Stewart's bid was for \$75,000,000 at 110-6/8. The loan has thus been subscribed four times over at a price considerably higher than that of a year ago."

Messrs. Dovoto, Balbani and Co sold the following parcels this morning in the Central:—20,000 kilos mixed from the South at 9 and 9.30, 5,000 do lambs cross wool at 8.30 and 8.50, 20,000 do from Entre Rios at 7.30, 10,000 do middling from the West at 7.20 and 7.50, and 50,000 kilos of sheepskins of coarse "consumo" at 0.67, the "desechos" at 20 cents less and those of estacion at 35 and 40 cents.

We are indebted to Don Santiago Kenny for the following sales in wool during this week.

Kilos	From	Ats
5000 cross Lincoln wool	Los Toldos	9.00
2000 " " "	" "	8.00
10000 cross " "	Cauenas	9.60
27000 " " "	Arrecifes	7.70
15000 " with burr "	Salto	7.50
500 " " "	" "	7.00
10000 " " "	" "	7.00
6000 " " "	Saldini	7.00
2000 borrega cross "	Cauenas	10.00
500 do with burr "	" "	8.00
5000 " " "	Los Toldos	7.90
5000 " borrega "	Arrecifes	6.90
2000 " " "	Salto	6.50
2500 belly " "	" "	6.50

Messrs. Ronald and Rodiers of Liverpool call attention to the following facts, which are of great importance in foreign markets.

"Brokers are requested to recommend to Wool Growers in the River Plate, the desirability of extending the discontinuance of the use of twine in making up the fleeces, and if this cannot in all cases be carried out, to urge the absolute necessity of the twine used being hard and glazed, to prevent the possibility of any vegetable fibre being detached and getting mixed with the Wool. The choice of well made stout canvas to pack the bales in is also very important, not only to keep the Wool clean, but also because there is the same liability, as in the case of the twine, of loose fibre getting into the Wool, causing trouble and annoyance to the users. The presence of such fibre makes itself particularly prominent when the yarns and goods are dyed, and depreciates their value materially."

"We have further to call attention to a matter which has lately assumed importance, and it is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken by shippers to protect their interests for the future. In nearly all the cargoes lately discharged here there have been a number of bales of Wool damaged by sweat from Maize, and in some instances the deterioration in value has been very serious. The steamship owners disclaim all responsibility, relying upon the clauses in the Bill of Lading relating to "sweat," "negligence," etc., and competent legal opinion appears to favour this contention so strongly that the costly process of trial in the Courts of Justice has not been resorted to. It therefore remains for shippers to see that the effects of the proximity of Maize and Wool in the same vessel must be guaranteed against by the steamship owners, or Wool should be shipped only in vessels carrying no Maize."

With regard to the suicide of Mr. F. Carbone in Montevideo, full particulars of which were wired on the 26th by Standard-Gorman in connection with insurance, reissued by the Standard Co., but accepted by the New York Life Co., are informed on good authority that the unfortunate man had made an application for \$30,000 insurance in the Equitable Co., but on the 15th inst. the application was rejected by the Local Directors of the Equitable here after investigation of his financial affairs. But even if the insurance had been accepted, the Equitable could not admit the subsequent claim, as the Company does not assume the risk of suicide during the first year of insurance contract—a clause adopted especially to preclude losses of this premeditated nature. The New York Life, however, accepts such risks, as it advertised, when announcing its Accumulation Policy in February 1895, that it assured at once against the risks of fire and suicide.

This was a tremendous field-day on "Change." For days past the big bears were preparing elements for a great "coup" and they succeeded in smashing up and annihilating the bullish speculation to-day. They came down upon the market with millions of gold and sledge-hammered the cash sales of gold fall on the market like hail, and the wonder was that the premium did not fall lower.

Nearly two million gold dollars changed hands to-day at the first ring. Business for cash alone exceeded one million gold dollars; the premium opened at 199 1/2, fell to 197 1/2, and closed at 200 1/2. A quarter of a million was sold for the end of March; the premium opened at 202 1/2 and closed at 203 1/2. One hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of April; the premium opened at 205 1/2 and closed at 206 1/2. Over two hundred thousand dollars were sold for next Saturday and the 15th. The market closed to-day with a mild bullish rally.

his financial affairs. But even if the insurance had been accepted, the Equitable could not admit the subsequent claim, as the Company does not assume the risk of suicide during the first year of insurance contract—a clause adopted especially to preclude losses of this premeditated nature. The New York Life, however, accepts such risks, as it advertised, when announcing its Accumulation Policy in February 1895, that it assured at once against the risks of fire and suicide.

This was a tremendous field-day on "Change." For days past the big bears were preparing elements for a great "coup" and they succeeded in smashing up and annihilating the bullish speculation to-day. They came down upon the market with millions of gold and sledge-hammered the cash sales of gold fall on the market like hail, and the wonder was that the premium did not fall lower.

Nearly two million gold dollars changed hands to-day at the first ring. Business for cash alone exceeded one million gold dollars; the premium opened at 199 1/2, fell to 197 1/2, and closed at 200 1/2. A quarter of a million was sold for the end of March; the premium opened at 202 1/2 and closed at 203 1/2. One hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of April; the premium opened at 205 1/2 and closed at 206 1/2. Over two hundred thousand dollars were sold for next Saturday and the 15th. The market closed to-day with a mild bullish rally.

The cash supply of gold to-day was one of the heaviest on record and proved to satisfaction the efforts of the bears to force a fall. We must go back years in our speculative gold history to find a precedent to compare with to-day's cash business; some heavy houses are evidently engaged in the bearish campaign, as the supply of specie was simply anomalous. But it is remarked that the gold market grows rebellious under 200% premium. Such the echo!

The live-stock export trade is one of such vast importance to the country that nothing that injuriously affects its interests can be deemed too trivial to reform, and we hope the Railway Board will see its way to remedy the present difficulty.

This week's exports of cereal and wool were:—

	tons	\$ gold
Wheat	86,580	= 825,050
Maize	22,970	= 367,520
Linseed	22,220	= 844,360
Wool	9,010	= 1,865,070
Total		3,905,000
Last week's		3,940,380
In favour of last week		35,380

The increase has been in wheat and linseed, and the decrease in wool.

Advices from Ayacucho report camps and stock in grand condition, due to late rains. There are some flights of locusts, improving each shining hour, but as yet they have done no damage worth speaking of.

In Mendoza they are beginning to get the grapes, in the yield is general being pronounced excellent. The rains have knocked parts of the Transandine line all to pieces, stopping the service. Repairs are being pushed ahead.

The Rio Dulce is making things far too lively in the Province of Santiago, as the floods have inundated the Department of La Bauta and the city of Santiago itself only escaped by a miracle and timely precautions. This shows how indispensable the irrigation works, projected by the Governor Ruiz, are and the sooner they are made the better. The Province is scourged by the two extremes, too much water or too little of it. The damage done is not yet estimated, but it will probably be very considerable.

Capt. Pope, of the Magdalena, was welcomed to-day. His fine ship leaves again on the 5th. He has our warmest thanks for a big batch of illustrated papers.

Stirling news from the Neuenquien. The mining company, Mills Miehob of that territory has sent down 32 Italian hands for the works, which shows pretty clearly that the business is about to be pushed ahead vigorously. This is first class news in itself, and another item is that the telegraph to Norquín will be finished in a month, which means a big stretch in the right direction, and we hope in time to see it run to Nahuel Huapi, the 16 de Octubre Colony and Lake Fontana. The telegraph post is a very sturdy pioneer.

We see that the London and River Plate Bank shares are now quoted at 40, a splendid quotation for £15 shares, though we hope soon to see them soaring over the half century. There is no element of speculation or boom in this stock, as it is so tightly held and seldom released that, coming rarely on the market, speculation has to leave it perform carefully alone.

If we can give credence to the Chilean press the financial state of affairs on the West coast is becoming daily more critical. Capital is leaving the country, credit has been cut short by the banks, money is scarce, and only with the help of foreign loans, the proceeds of which return as fast as they come out, can the exchange rate be kept above 170. We regret to see that affairs in Chile will be soon aggravated by a serious blow to the revenue of the Government from the annexed Peruvian nitrate fields. The combination for restricting the output of nitrate in Chile, which has been in negotiation for about a twelve month, although not absolutely concluded, has arrived at such a point that with the exception of one or two not very important producers practical unanimity has been obtained among the

for shipment are to be regulated by the Committee on the basis of consumption; while the producing companies which are under contract with the railway undertaking are to have their shipments regulated according to the arrangements existing in the period from July, 1894, to June, 1895. If the price of nitrate at the port of shipment exceeds 16s per quintal, the Committee may increase the annual amount of the commodity exported. It is also provided that the combination may be put an end to in the case of any new producers refusing to accept the regulations of the Committee. It remains to be seen what view the Chilean Government will take of the loss of revenue which will result from the arrangement between the producing companies. English companies. The arrangement is to come into operation on April 1st next, and is to remain in operation for three years; but the restriction of production was to have commenced on the 1st inst. The maximum amount of nitrate to be exported in the first year of the combination is to be 24 1/2 million quintals, and if by the close of the exporting season the stocks on hand are equal to those at the end of the preceding year, the Committee are empowered to order a reduction of the output of each company. For the two following years the quantities of nitrate sent to the coast

The last day of the month and the Bolsa liquidation are quite sufficient to throw a damp blanket on all produce business. Notwithstanding these circumstances, sellers and buyers managed to scrape a few sales together. The gold premium waxed low this morning, but the unhealthy condition of one of the suburbs seemed to have given an impulse to the premium, evidently the Eagle thought it wiser to inspect the situation from a safe point.

The condition of the markets during the last 15 days has been, if anything, nominal; business kept steady to a certain extent on account of the favorable news from Europe, which counteracted the depression caused by the fall in the gold premium. To-day, however, the news from the exterior is not satisfactory enough to put up produce. The large shipments are already beginning to tell on these centres. Linseed, which at this moment should be ahead of all produce, is still in the back ground both here as well as in Europe. In the past few days exporters have taken a little more interest in this grain, but their transactions are so private that little is known outside as to prices.

Another stumbling block is the fall in hides and sheepskins; this is easy to understand, as these articles reflect the movements of the Gold Eagle.

The arrivals in wool are as brisk as ever, the Central receiving the lion's share.

The state of the market is unsettled fine parcels, which the other day fetched rattling prices have suffered a fall of 50 cents. The current of the market tends always towards fine wool leaving other classes somewhat behind. Opinions on the sales this morning did not agree some say 500,000 kilos others maintain, that the total was over 800,000 kilos; as both parties are authorities, it is hard to know, which is on the right side.

Messrs. Dovoto, Balbani and Co. affected the following sales—15,000 kilos from

don, Argentine cereals have risen, greater activity is noticed in operations, wheat is selling there at 15 and 6 pence, and in Antwerp wheat holds out firm, but a certain slackness is noticed in linseed.

The markets here have suffered a fall of 50 cents in wheat during these last few days.

Both yellow and morocho maize have come down a peg; but other authorities say that the transactions this morning were anything but small, if any falling off is noticed is business, it is due greatly to the small arrivals. Another cause is that as the greater part of the exporters have fulfilled their shipments, they are only operating on a scant scale, what they buy is at once sent to deposit. However, exporters and consignatories are so "au fait" with the situation that they are well aware how to operate, for this reason the slight fall cannot be considered as important.

Linseed is developing into an important article to-day, the cloud has hung so heavily over this grain that it is quite a pleasure to see it stepping from under it.

A colleague gives the following news referring to this grain, owing to the small quantity of clean linseed that arrives here, competition is very sharp for special parcels, the current prices are difficult to give, as all transactions are kept under reserve, leaving the market completely dark as to the situation between here and exterior markets.

We take the following cuttings on wheat and maize from *The Review of the River Plate*:

"The reports from the maize fields continue to be most satisfactory, and given good dry, crisp weather until the end of the harvest, we shall be able to record a bigger total than that for last year, all of which has not yet come into the markets. The outlook for the farmer is not very satisfactory as far as price is concerned, and it will require a high gold premium for him to make anything out of his maize, even if he is fortunate enough to sell it except for fuel, and has been the case during the past season, in more instances than one.

Enquiries are already being made as to the size of the new maize crop, and as an early estimate, it would appear as if the yield will be from two-and-a-half to two million tons for export. Everything, however, depends upon the weather, and after the tremendous scaling down in the wheat surplus, we feel very reticent about giving figures. To-day, however, the above will hold good, in a month's time they may be worthless.

"In spite of the shortage in the wheat crop in the Province of Santa Fé, we learn that the Rosario elevators have never been so busy."

The following is the stock on hand in the Central:

	Bags	Kilos
Wool.....	13,695,989	
Wheat.....	6,146	
Maize.....	37,917	
Other cereals.....	4,604	
Flour.....	3,347	
Total.....	52,014	13,695,989

A slight reaction was noticed in the Rosario wheat markets, all due to the European news. Some large sales were made at 6.90 and 7 dollars. Messrs O. Rodriguez and Co. sold 500 tons to a local miller at 7.20. The consuno, following the example of Buenos Aires, pays much higher prices than export. Still the wide difference between the prices offered by exporters shows that the market is not on a steady basis. No interest is displayed in maize, 3.05 and 3.10 for yellow and 2.70 and 2.80 for other classes are the current rates. Villa Constitución is in high glee, the maize crop promises to be so large that farmers are occupied in erecting galpones.

Operations in linseed are still very limited, a sale of 2,000 bags at 9.60 was reported yesterday. A parcel of 500 quintals was also sold at 9.80. Exporters refuse to enter into business on the plea that very little interest is shown in the foreign markets.

The same activity still exists in the Montevideo cereal markets. Wheat was selling at 2.80 and 2.90, rattling price, the sales known were about 670 bags from 2.35 to 2.90. Maize still wears its placid appearance and is quite content if it finds a couple of buyers every day. Business in salted hides and tallow very dull, this is peculiar, as the stock in both articles is large.

Wool is firm in prices but slack in operations. There are several large transactions on hand which may be concluded at any moment. The arrivals have not been as important as on other occasions. The sales in the depots were a paltry 8,000 kilos at 2.50 to 2.55 per 10 kilos.

Mercado Central de Frutos.

Arrivals—186 waggons with 633,190 klos wool, 1523 parcels sheepskins, 1146 cow-hides, 50 do horse hides, 39 bags hair, 34 barrels grease, tallow and oil.

Shipped direct: 238 bags linseed.

Mercado Constitucion.

Arrivals—186 waggons with 1590 bales, wool, 854 cow hides, 1331 bundles sheepskins, 81 horse-hides, 12 do hair, 30 casks grease, 3764 bags maize, 5700 do wheat, 334 do linseed and 779 do bran.

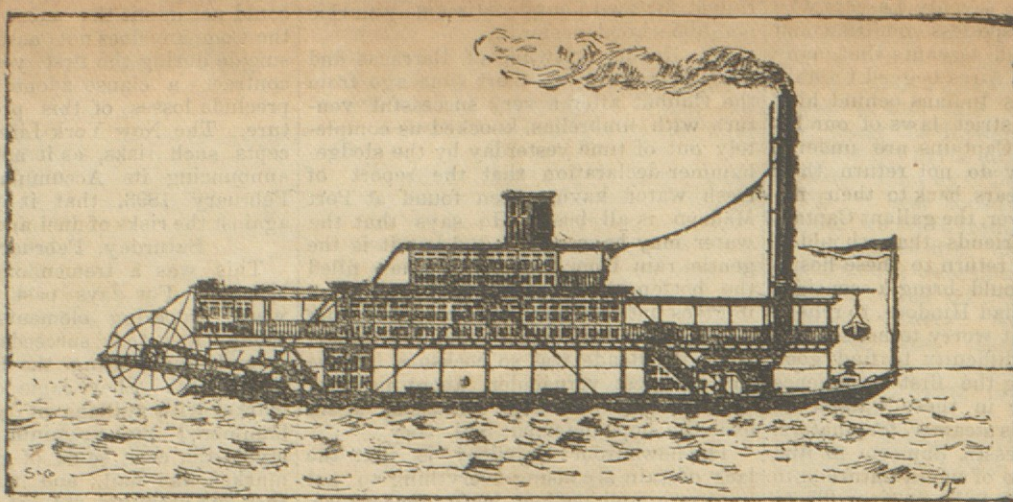
Once de Setiembre.

Arrivals—235 waggons with the following produce: 1776 bags bran, 1375 do flour, 289 do turnip-seed, 1093 do linseed, 72 do oats, 1498 do barley, 590 do birdseed, 290 do potatoes and 1415 bales hay.

Sales:—

Morocho Maize	good	at 2.70
"	"	2.70
"	"	2.65
"	"	2.60
Yellow Maize	Exportation	3.05
"	"	2.90
"	"	2.85
Wheat French	good	8.20
"	"	7.60
"	regular	7.30
"	good	7.70
"	good	7.60
"	inferior	6.00
Linseed	in galpones	9.75
"	"	9.50

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation. Yarrow's system are constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi.

They were constructed in floating sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

Barley	regular	9.40
Flour	Taurol hnos	3.70
"	marca cero	1.45
"	ira	1.30
"	2da	1.05
Hay	"	24.00
"	"	23.00
"	"	22.00
"	"	20.00
"	"	18.00
"	"	14.00

Barracas al Sud.

Arrivals—70 waggons with 7734 sheep.

Sales—	from \$ to \$
Capones mestizos Lincoln	6.70 " 11.00
"pelados"	6.30 " "
Do and Sheep.....	6.30 " "
Do Rambouillet and Lin-	5.60 " "
coln.....	5.70 " 6.10
Do do.....	5.00 " 6.30
Do do.....	3.40 " 5.00
Rambouillet sheep.....	3.30 " 4.80
Do do.....	3.40 " "
Lambs.....	3.40 " "

Corrales.

Arrivals.....	Number
Slaughter:—	2405
Steers, cows and calves.....	1500
Spoiled carcasses.....	0
	1500

Sales:—

Steers fat.....	from \$ to \$
" meat.....	45.00 " 49.00
" good.....	37.00 " 40.00
Cows fat.....	33.00 " 36.00
" meat.....	30.00 " 31.00
" good.....	24.00 " 27.00
Vaquillonas fat.....	30.00 " 31.00
" good meat.....	20.00 " 23.00
Calves large.....	3.00 " 17.00
" good meat.....	9.00 " 14.00
" small.....	9.00 " 11.25

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

Monday, February 24th 1896.

Our Shipacha correspondent gives the following current prices there:— Sheepskins, "consuno," \$5 to 5.50 and "epidemio" \$2.50 to 3 per dozen. Old sheep for Mercedes market, several points, at \$3 to 3.50 per head. Fat wethers for Buenos Ayres marked at \$5 to 5.30 each.

Tuesday, February 25th

The auctioneers do not seem to have quite got over the relaxing influence of Carnival tide yet, as business at the marts is almost insupportably dull. Fumes and Lagos were the only firm busy to-day with the following sale:—

Imported by Mr. Charles Pinnell.

Young Lincoln ram	470	Casares
"	450	Egular
"	500	"
"	450	"
"	700	"
"	750	"
"	400	"
"	450	"
"	500	Retes
"	850	"
"	400	"
"	420	"
"	1020	Villanueva
"	550	Chiesa
"	420	Sastre
"	400	"
"	490	Marella
"	390	"
"	360	"
"	400	Castagnini
"	540	Gibson
"	420	Gondra
"	400	"
"	410	Bell
"	400	Martin
"	380	Ortiz
"	380	"

Also pure bred Lincoln rams from Mr. Nelson's estancia San Juan, 9 de Julio, as follows:—

	Seach	Buyer	
Lincoln rams	65	Olivera	
" "	65	Miguens	
" "	65	Yarens	
" "	65	Araujo	
" "	65	Duggan	

Wednesday, February 26th 1896.

Though there was a good deal advertised to take place at the marts to-day only one business was carried through, the sale of a nice Chacra of 25 hectares in Moreno which Mr. Kenny got for \$11,000 or say at the rate of 440 dollars the hectare, which does not sound high; the farm is only six squares from the station and is surrounded by the Nicolini, Laborde, Fabre, Cantalora and Barbieri properties. Messrs R. Bravo and Co. who had charge of sale also offered 360 hectares of prime camp on the Arroyo Ramallo, being known as the Campo de Corbalan, being 1 1/2 leagues from Roja and Sanchez stations, and surrounded by the Doyle, Garbano, Costa and Bengolea properties; the auctioneers announced that the upset price was \$70 the hectare, and that the place brought in a rental of \$16 the square or say something over \$9 the hectare, giving on the base an interest of over 12 1/2 per annum, but there were no bids and the business fell through.

Nor was Bullrich a whit more successful in his attempt to auction the lease of the fine estancia "Las Avenidas, 3525 hectares, 5 leagues from Chascomus, with reserve of \$8 the hectare, which was not reached, and thus the business fell through.

Messrs. Kiso Patron and Co. announced sale of a house in Estancia for account of the Mortgage Bank, but the sale was postponed till 7th March.

An important transaction in wethers. Messrs. Uriburu and Castells have sold to Messrs. Patron Costa and Kusseur 700 head, mestizo Lincoln, from the Estancia Santa Rosa, Rauch, at \$9 to be withdrawn before 30th April, delivered at Rauch station.

Santa Fé advices report great demand for steers to fatten, extensive purchases effected as high as \$30 per head paid. The saladeros pay \$21 for steers and \$18 for calves.

Some important transactions in livestock are reported from the other side of Jordan. Mr. Candido Algorta has sold to Fatten 600 lean cows at \$7 each and 2,000 steers to the Saladero Fray Benitos at \$11 each, the same establishment having also purchased two lots (apartes) of steers from Messrs. Marion and Petit of Arroyo Negro at \$11. The Saladero Arroyo Negro has bought from Messrs. Mingote and Pugas 800 steers at \$12 each. Messrs. Moreno Bros. of Queguay have received an offer of \$7 for 2,000 cows from their property Illarroz in San José.

Thursday February 27th

To-day again Tattersall's was the only place busy, a number of consunos turning up for the ram sale, which gave the following result:—

Property of Messrs. Lozada & Nougues.

Lincoln ram	400	Erea & Urtazun
"	350	Newton
"	320	"
"	300	Col. Villar
"	260	"
"	340	Yarres
"	290	"
"	320	"
"	400	Romano
"	800	Barreneche
"	310	"
"	280	"
"	300	Pareda
"	270	"
"	300	J. Molina
"	370	"
"	300	"
"	310	Lopez Lecube
Property of Messrs. P. and G. Hughes.		
S buyers		

Messrs. Guerrero and Williams effected on Sunday last the sale of sheep at Gral. Villegas as follows:—

Seach Buyers

1500 sheep mestiza	4.10	Garcia and
Rambouillet	4.10	Bertrand
"	3.10	O. Colman
598 "	3.00	Peña Hnos.
1520 wethers	3.70	Devoto Hnos.
And the rams at \$30 to 40 each.		

Friday, February 28th 1896.

The well-known consuno and produce broker Don Santiago Kenny, reports having sold during the week:—

		at \$
79	cows from Monte	34
88	steers " Chivilcoy	50
19	cows " Matanzas	42
31	steers " "	38
45	cows " Bragado	23
55	calves " "	12
80	steers " Monte	40
80	" " Las Flores	26
85	" " Bragado	30
32	calves " Chivilcoy	18.50
197	steers " Bragado	35

We are so accustomed to reporting wholesale purchases of Argentine kine for the Banda Oriental that it looks strange reading that 5,000 head have been purchased at Paysandú for Mr. Anderson's estancia in Concordia. Unless there is some mistake in the news, it is turning the tables very completely.

Saturday, February 29th 1896.

With regard to Bahia Blanca Fair later advices give following list of stock to be shown, 1412 head sheep, 80 cattle, 18 horses and 33 pigs. Mr. Shennan sends a fine lot of Rambouillets, Mr. Cecilio Lopez 32 Lincolns Pablo Espinola 34 head between Rambouillets and Lincolns. All these, however, are thrown into shade by Messrs Lopez, Lecube and Sewell, the latter figuring for 15 Lincolns, 70 Rambouillets, 100 young sheep and 9 heavy draught horses, whilst Mr. Lopez Lecube will send an equally valuable contribution.

The Hydramen will arrive here in the first days of next week and is the bearer of a lot of high class bulls and rams of Mr. E. Alhuby, which will be sold by auction at Messrs Funes and Lagos. Amongst the lot comes the bull Halling Swell, winner of the 1st prize at Perth; 1st prize and Champion at Nottingham; 1st prize at Shrewsbury, 1st prize at Trentham; 1st prize and Champion at Newport; 1st prize and Silver Medal at West Boveyich; 1st prize and Champion at Huntsford; 1st prize at Rugby; 1st prize at Derby; 1st prize at Altrincham; 1st prize at Irdsger. All in 1895, and was never beaten when-

ever exhibited. The only reason the owner parted with this bull was that he is now over age for show as a two-year-old. He was said to be the largest bull for his age in England. The other bulls comprise Waterloo Duke; three of this bull's pedigree sires cost over £1,000 each. President, winner of 1st prize at Peterboro, 2nd prize at Nottingham and 1st prize at Rugby.

Our travelling correspondent in the South writes us from Azul that the fair and show have just closed there with large attendance of buyers and over \$35,000 worth of stock sold. He says it is a shame and pity that the local Rural Society have not done something to better the conditions of the yard, which is quite neglected, whilst there is also a total lack of organization. Everything worth looking at went off at good prices, and Don Roberto Walker was again to the fore, his last batch of the season only having to go in at one door to walk out through the other. Sold right off the reel at \$200 each. Mr. Walker has sold this season rams to a value of 90,000 dollars, which is pretty tangible proof of the fame in which this stock is held as in the front of rank in the province. The Bahia Blanca fair opens on 1st March for 2 days and promises a very important business. The Ayacucho fair opens on same date for three days and will also be a very important fixture, as the Committee have gone to a deal of trouble to ensure success. Our correspondent winds up his letter with the announcement that at the Azul Fair the "Dips" were all splendidly shown.

We call attention to another good investment offering for capital, 4 1/2 leagues in Villa Franca, Paraguay with frontage on the Tebicuary, wired-in, polared and stocked with some 1600 head of cattle, in other words an estancia charmingly situated and ready to hand. The price is £3500.

On the 21st February, at Concepcion de Tucuman, the wife of Mr. Andrew C. Woodman, a daughter.

On February 28th, at Belgrano, the wife of C. A. Walworth Cumming, of a daughter.

On February 28th, at the British Hospital, W. H. Philpotts, aged 65, native of Cornwall, England.

On February 21st, at Lujan, Patrick Browne, native of Westford, Ireland, aged 80 years. R. I. P.

Wexford papers please copy.

On February 27th, 1896, at the Quinta Pereira, Boulevard Jose Maria, Moreno 43, Caballito, Mr. John Hughes, from heart disease, aged 73 years. Deceased was a native of Newry, Ireland, and for 36 years a resident of this country, beloved and respected by all.

DUPERRON'S GREEN INJECTION

New Preparation
neither CAUSTIC
nor IRRITATING
within 24 hours
kills the specific germs and
cures more certainly and
promptly than any other.

TO BE USED
alone or concurrently with
MATICO-SANDAL
DUPERRON, 1^{er} Class Chimist
3^{ter}, rue des Roisiers,
PARIS

CENTRAL PRODUCE Market

BARRACAS AL SUD.—BUENOS AIRES

The above immense building connected with all the Railways and fully fitted with Hydraulic Cranes, and sidings for waggons, &c.—ENSURING QUICK DISCHARGE, offers GREAT ADVANTAGES TO ESTANCEROS & CONSIGNATARIOS OF GENERAL PRODUCE. There are nine sections or Galpo, 3 of three floors.

The third floor is, in consequence of its MAGNIFICENT LIGHT, reserved for WOOL.

GRAIN AND SKINS &c. are discharged on the two lower floors.

SIX DAYS ARE ALLOWED FREE OF ALMOGADO, after which the charges per MONTH, or PART of same are as follows:—

WOOL	per.....	10 kilos \$ 0.04
SHEEPSKINS	"	10 " " 0.04
COW HIDES	"	100 hides " 2.00
HORSES	"	100 " " 1.25
CEREALES	"	100 kilos " 0.05
SUGAR	"	100 " " 0.05

WARRANTS are issued on wool Skin or Grain, in deposit.

All claims for shortage IN THE MARKET are promptly attended to.

The Administration

W. 2p.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE has been known for more than FIFTY YEARS
ALL OVER THE WORLD
and is the best, most useful, and most liked of all relishes.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

AND OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, and by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and all principal Dealers in Oilmen's Stores, London. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



COOPER'S
DIP
WILL
CURE SCAB
WHEN
OTHER REMEDIES FAIL.

Keep your Flocks clean for Shearing by use of
Cooper's Powder.

SOLE IMPORTERS
IN THE
Argentine Republic
WANKLYN, CRANE & Co
265—MAIPU—265
BUENOS AIRES.

SAFE

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED

VEGETABLE PILLS

PROMPT

IN FALLIBLE

EASY TO TAKE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

Original and only Genuine.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13th 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31st 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

I was prescribed for by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be so singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, Jan 12th 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Diarrhoea, Cholera, Dysentery, Colic etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole manufacturer: J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2 d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Is the best preserver and beautifier of the hair of children and adults; prevents it falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf, and is the best of all hair oils, and a little goes a very long way. It really is most economical for general use; is sold in a golden colour for fair-haired ladies and children; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and as it has a most delightful perfume, it is the most luxurious dressing for the hair. Bottles, 8s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

Rowland's Kalydor.

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burnis, and all cutaneous irritation